No. 31,150

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 16-17, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Officials Say Salvadoran Rightists Drew Lots to Plan Archbishop's Killing

LOS ANGELES — The U.S. State Department received "highly reliable" information more than two years ago that Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist leader, and about a dozen active-duty security force officers drew lots for the right to plan the assassination of the late Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in March 1980, according to well-placed U.S.

The officials, who were interviewed on the condition that they not be identified, said that the information indicated that Mr. d'Aubuisson bad presided over the meeting and that the offi-cers present considered the killing an honor— "a privilege"—because they believed that Archbishop Romero was a threat to El Salvador's national security.

misolved assassination on March 24, 1980, was doing it was by lots; the excitement, you ke contained in two secret State Department the honor and privilege of killing Romero."

They refused to identify the source of the in-formation. But each said that the cables presented convincing evidence to back up long-standing allegations of Mr. d'Anbuisson's inwho said that they have seen the cabled infor-

mation, said that the second dispatch contained the name of a man believed to have been the killer. He is a Walter Antonio Alvarez, a former Marianal Granden and the hand hand her believed to the beautiful dispatch to the beau National Guardsman who has since been killed.

Mr. d'Anbuisson, a former major in the Salvadoran Army, is now president of El Salvador's Constituent Assembly. He has repeatedly
denied any involvement in the slaying.

Describing the information in the first cable,
one of the officials said "it was seen as a great
thing to kill Romero. Like, the only fair way of
doing it was by lots; the excitement, you know,
the honor and privilese of killing Romero."

The archbishop, an outspoken critic of govbut couldn't prove." In the last several years,
emment repression, was shot as he said Mass in
Mr. White has often referred to Mr. d'Anbuisa hospital chapel. His assassination was by far
son as a "pathological killer."

But, the sources who disclosed the existence gence. It made no direct mention of the two
of the cables said that they knew of no followup investigation in the case by either the Sources said the first cable named as particithe most politically significant of the 40,000 killings that have taken place in El Salvador's three-and-a-half-year civil war.

Robert E. White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, confirmed this week that a cable had been sent to Washington late in 1980 which, he said, reported that Mr. d'Aubuisson had "pulled together a group of people" to con-spire to murder the archbishop.

Mr. White said that the cable was sent shortly before he was withdrawn from his post by President Ronald Reagan in early 1981. He said that he was unawase what, if any, additional information on the alleged meeting was reported lat-

"It was the beginning, it seemed to me, of the building of the case or cases on violence regard-ing d'Aubuisson," he said. "It was really the first thing that confirmed what we already knew

However, the State Department said last Department or the Central Intelligence Agency, seek that allegations of involvement in the slayweek that allegations of involvement in the slaying by Mr. d'Aubuisson have not been substan-tiated and that little "hard evidence" exists. The ministration's decision to grant him a visa to visit the United States.

The Carter administration, in which Mr. White served as ambassador, would not allow Mr. d'Aubuisson into the United States. When he slipped in almost three years ago, he was

When asked about the cables Thursday, a State Department spokeswoman responded is not our practice to discuss alleged classified material." The cabled information was described by one source as "golden nuggets" that, if properly mined, could resolve the archbish-op's murder and also shed light on El Salvador's committee on Oversight and Evaluation of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intellinotorious rightist death squads.

hands and grashing of teeth" in Washington, he tiated and that little "hard evidence" exists. The said, because of the obvious foreign policy di-comments came in response to the Reagan ad-lemma they pose for the United States. According to a highly critical congressional report issued last September, the CIA — which

has the resources and the mandate to investi-

gate information on violence by Salvadoran rightists — has not done so.

The report contended that U.S. intelligence agencies had displayed a "lack of sustained at-tention" to the assassination. Moreover, it said, the agencies had "virtually ignored" a series of documents that Mr. White and others say prove Mr. d'Aubnisson's involvement in the slaying. Heavily edited by the agencies it criticized, the report was published by the staff of the Sub-

pants in the drawing of lots several National Guard and army officers who have long been associated with human rights abuses. But other than Mr. d'Aubuisson's, their names could not

The second cable, which identified the suspected gunman as Mr. Alvarez, was received by the State Department about a year after the

Mr. Alvarez's name and telephone numbers appear in papers confiscated three years ago by reformist military officers who arrested Mr. d'Aubuisson and two dozen of his associates for plotting a coup. They were later released with-

The papers include logs of arms purchases, payments to military officers and small combat operations that outline what appear to be hit

U.S. Survey Finds Public Opposed to Reagan's Hard Line

New York Times Service. NEW YORK - The American people tend to accept President Ronald Reagan's description of the Soviet threat but reject his strategy for meeting it, according to the lat-est New York Times-CBS News

By about 5 to 3, those interviewed saw the Soviet Union as a growing threat as well as an immediate danger, but by an even higger margin of 5 to 2 the respondents felt that the U.S. arms buildup would result only in a further increase of Soviet arms and not in serious negotiations,

The public's approach to preventing nuclear war and reducing nuclear arms, according to the poll. was to seek a mutual freeze on nuclear weapons rather than an American military buildup. This idea was supported by a margin of 64 percent to 25 percent

The poll of 1,489 adults, from April 7 to April 11, was taken as percent. This decline in support by Mr. Retgan inside a series of people who identified themselves speeches portraying the Samet Line ion as the "focus of cell" with satisfies swers to other foreign policy quesperior inflitary might and urging tions as well.

There was also a large increase of those who said yes when asked. "Regardless of your overall opinion of him, are your afraid Ronald Reagan might

est rating ever on foreign policy. The shift since the last poll in January is modest, from 39 percent approving and 38 percent disapproving and 37 percent approving and 37 percent disapproving that it is the province between the same policy issue as the country's percent disapproving that it is the province between the same percent disapproving that it is the percent disapproving that it is the percent disapproving the same percent

president. These could add weight and Michael K. Deaver, the deputy chief of stall, that foreign policy could become a political liability

Robert M. Teeter, a public opin-ion expert with ties to Mr. Baker, read the picture this way. It indicates that the public is attempting to discriminate between an overall independent and a foreign policy basic strategy for dealing with the judgment. It also shows the president Soviet Union as follows: Moscow deat may have laid the groundwork: is militarily superior to the United to convince people later on that his

Reagan's hard-line track is the right one and that he can carry the public with him if he persists, has been advanced by William P. Clark, Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, and Edwin Meese 3d, the White House counselor.

The drop in overall foreign policy approval is strongest among those 45 years and older. In January, this group approved by a margin of 38 percent to 35 percent; now, they break at 27-percent approval and 42-percent disapproval. The decline in support is also big-ger among the lower-income and less-educated respondents. Women are more negative by a consider-able margin than men, as they were before. This time men were divided, with 41 percent approving, 36 percent disapproving, and women split, with 28 percent approving and 37 percent disapproving.

Also of potential significance percent to 25 percent. Republicans showed a sharp drop.
The poll of 1,489 adults, from in approval from 59 percent to 46

percent disapproving but it is fall, this number has doubled to According to a White House about 13 percent. But this remained far below the 67 percent who listed matters like unemployment surveys conducted for the Essentially, the Times-CBS to the warnings of James A. Baker. News survey and other recent cande the White House chief of staff, vassings of public opinion indicate vassings of public opinion in that people find Mr. Reagan convincing when he speaks of the Sovicould become a political liability of menace, and yet find themselves and that Mr. Reagan should soften more wormed about Mr. Reagan himself at the same time. In other words majorities of those polled seemed to see him as a good sontry and a questionable even danger-

Mr. Reagan has explained his basic strategy for dealing with the Soviet Union as follows: Moscow States, so Washington must increase military spending sharply to



-WELCOME IN WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, left, grouted Chancellor Helicial Köhl of West Germany on Friday at the Washington Monument. President Rouald Reagan and Mr. Koll discussed deployment of missiles in Western Europe on the chancellor's one-day visit to Washington. Page 2.

New Arms Control Director Seeks While other recent polls pointed you agraid Rouald Reagan might to Mr. Reagan holding his own or increasing his overall approval rating, the Times-CBS News findings showed the president with his low most of the increase, going from 39 showed the president with his low most of the increase, going from 39 to 49 percent saying west.

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Tener Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York - With his three-month battle to win confirmation as U.S. arms controi director at an end, Kenneth I... Adding, looking worn but re-fieved, says he is eager to make peace in Congress.

At a news conference Thursday at the U.S. Mission, where he has been deputy delegate, Mr. Adel-man said he would set a date ment week to meet with every member of the Schate Foreign Relations Committee, which voted in late Febru-

to meet every senator and con- demonstrated that they all value control package based on quantity, gressman interested in arms con- and treasure my counsel. That he enhanced stability, a real reduction trol, because these issues "must be said, helped him through a hard of nuclear weapons" and agree-bipartisan to be effective."

Mr. Adelman made an indirect Mr. Adelman spoke into a forest Asked if he would like to spare

ary against recommending his confirmation. He said he wanted "to
seek their continued counsel."

He added that he also planned dent's national security adviser.

Laring his three-month wint he halso the issue.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz

and William P. Clark, the presiman echoed administration positions. He said he sought "an arms-

Mr. Adelman made an indirect Mr. Adelman spoke into a forest reference to accusations during his of microphones with the caution of Europe the deployment of cruise confirmation hearings that he a man who had just had a narrow and Pershing-2 missiles, he said, "I

Agency. "I will certainly work very ing in a breezy, colloquial and enclosely with people in ACDA," he thusiastic manner.

said. "I have found them to be highly qualified and top notch professionals."

The Senate committee worried about his youth — he will be 37 in June — and that provided his only . June - and that provided his only He is expected to fill some va- stab at humor at his news confercancies, however, and he would not ence. "There are those who have say whether he might create a few said I'm a little young for the job," new ones. But, he said, "I hope the he said. "But let me assure you I turnoil in personnel is behind us." don't feel very young anymore."

He said he saw his own role as a As for his background, he said, relatively modest one — a background have administration decision-makers, not a publicized. Nations he has been the mission's negotiator of arms agreements. . specialist on arms control and has During his three-month weit he written articles for academic jour-

approach is the right one."

crease military spending sharply to planned to conduct a purge of the escape. In his UN office, he was would feel personally safer if there
The latter point, that Mr. (Constanted on Page 2, Col. 3) Arms Control and Disamment usually found in shirt-sleeves, talk-

Reagan, Shultz Defend U.S. Policy on Nicaragua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — The Reagan dministration has mounted a strong defense of its actions on Nicaragua, with President Ronald Reagan saying be was "complying fully" with a congressional prohibition on activities aimed at overthrowing the country's leftist government and Secretary of State George P. Shultz raising the danger that Nicaragua might be willing to accept deployment of Soviet mis-

At a brief press conference Thursday, Mr. Reagan acknowl-edged U.S. support of anti-Sandin-ist guerrillas in Nicaragua but said: "Anything we're doing in that area is simply trying to interdict the supply lines which are supplying the [leftist] guerrillas in El Salva-

But, Mr. Reagan added, "The picture today is that Nicaragna with its protests that somehow someone is trying to overthrow them - is, as a revolutionary government, trying to overthrow the government of ... El Salvador,"

Mr. Shultz, in a speech he planted to give Friday in Dallas to the World Affairs Council and the Chamber of Commerce, assailed Soviet-Cuban activities in Nicaragua and said the country had become a base for promoting the establishment of leftist dictatorships in "all of Central America."

"Some of you may not have noniced," he said, that Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaragua's de-fense minister, "said on April 9 that Nicaragua would consider accepting Soviet missiles if asked."

This was a reference to Mr. Ortega's statement that Nicaragua "will examine the proposal and make our own decision" if the Russians ask the Managua government whether it wants to deploy Soviet

Earlier, a top official of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Vadim V. Zagladin, had been quoted as suggesting that option if the United States goes option if the United States goes man, John Hughes, said Thursday, ahead with its plan to deploy cruise "We see the need for action. It is and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe very simple what has to be done." later this year.

■ U.S. Using AWACS

Lou Cannon and Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post reported

After Mr. Reagan's press conference a top administration official said that "part of the interdiction" Mr. Reagan had referred to was the of sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System air-(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

INSIDE

Lech Walesa said he planned to meet again with under-ground leaders of the banned

■ Eight Gulf countries aban-

doned talks on how to deal with

a giant oil slick threatening

As scientists in an Arctic

Circle camp work long into the

cold, sunfit nights, issues of sovereign boundaries and inter-national politics are riding on their experiments. Page 3.

Former criminals shielded by

the U.S. Witness Protection

Program have been allowed to

evade major debts and to ig-nore child custody decrees, a

■ Wholesale prices [ell 0.1 per-cent and industrial production

rose 1.1 percent in March in the

Trifateralism, consultation between leaders of the United

States, Europe and Japan, is ex-

Page 7S.

study has found.

United States.

ammed.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

A SPECIAL REPORT

union Solidarity.

their shores.

President Ronald Reagan at his news conference.

U.S. Asks Other Arabs To Back Hussein Role

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has publicly called on Arab leaders to support Jordan's participation in peace talks with Israel, amid renewed speculation that the president would soon send Secretary of State George P. Shultz to the Middle East to revive the Sept. I peace initiative.

"We do not see the need for delay," the State Department spokes-

The issue of whether King Hussein should be given authority to speak for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in talks with Israel on the future of those occupied territories has been "discussed sufficiently," Mr. Hughes said. "There has been enough talk. What is needed is decisions. Mr. Hughes stressed that Mr.

Shultz had not yet ruled out a trip to the region to dramatize Mr. Reagan's belief that his initiative was still alive despite Hussein's declaration Sunday that he would no longer participate. But Mr. Hughes also underlined another main strand in current administration thinking, that it is up to the Arabs to act in support of the U.S. plan if they really favor it.

"We have made our point clear," Mr. Hughes said. "We are looking ing out a Middle East trip if Mr. to others for movement now."

He and other administration officials have named Saudi Arabia. dan's taking part in talks. The problem continues to be the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Paris for a Middle East trip. pressed primarily by Syria to stick with a refusal to deal in any way with Israel State Department Middle East

specialists, who several months ago urged Mr. Shultz to go to the region to press the Reagan initiative on the Arabs and also on Israel, which immediately rejected any proposed territorial compromise, now argue that a trip in the near future would be premature.

"We ought to give them time to sort things out," explained one official, who spoke to reporters on condition that he not be identified.

For instance, these specialists noted that the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, appears to be embarked on a new round of consultations within the PLO and among Arab governments on how to rebetween King Hussein and Mr.

But some of Mr. Reagan's White House advisers are said to believe that the United States should be taking action now, if only to offer a public counterpoint to the elation in Jerusalem, where Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government is somewhat gleefully writing off the Reagan initiative as a bad idea that met a deserved fate, and in Moscow, where the Soviet Union sees a chance for its renewed investment in radical Syria to pay off in ex-

panded influence in the region. Mr. Shultz himself has been asking advice in and out of the State Department, but has given little indication of what he plans to do. He met Mr. Reagan on two occasions Thursday, once at a National Security Council meeting in the morning and later in private session. Aides were certain that the question of a Middle East trip would be addressed.

During a news conference Tuesday, Mr. Shultz had appeared to rule out a commitment of his own at this point by suggesting that it would be a mistake to "equate constructive efforts with visible moves of some kind." He added that "In fact, it may be that the best thing we can do right now is to keep quiet for a while."

But officials later cautioned that Mr. Shultz had no intention of rul-Reagan decided the time was ripe. In any case, the State Depart-

ment's Near East bureau has tenta-Morocco, Egypt, Sudan and Leba-tively blocked out the period benon as clearly ready to support Jor- tween Mr. Shultz's return next Tuesday from a brief visit to Mexico and a May 8 economic meeting

■ Delay Seen in Palestinian Talks A Palestinian leadership meeting set for Tunis this weekend to discuss ways of resuming talks with Jordan has been put off until at least Wednesday. Palestinian sources said Friday, Renters reported from Tunis.

The meeting of all guerrilla leaders and members of the PLO's 14member executive committee was due to open Thursday, but it was put off when Mr. Arafat left on an official visit to Bulgaria Thursday,

U.K. Expels Soviet Aide The Associated Press

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government expelled Friday a third secretary at the Soviet Embassy in retaliation vive his negotiations with Hussein. for the Soviet Union's expulsion An administration official also April 8 of a British air attaché and confirmed that King Hassan II of a Financial Times journalist. The Morocco, chairman of the Arab Soviet moves followed the expul-League, has offered to intercede sion of three Russians by Britain.

France to Lift Currency Curb At Year's End

PARIS - Currency controls imposed last month on French tourists traveling abroad will be lifted at the end of the year, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The controls, the most controversial part of an austerity program amounced by the government March 25, limit the amount of money a French resident may carry out of France to 2,000 francs in foreign cur-rency and 1,000 france in French currency - a total of about \$410.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors told Swiss officials during a visit to Switzerland with President François Mitterrand that the government would lift the controls Dec. 31. This was confirmed Friday by the Finance Ministry Switzerland and Austria have protested the controls as protectionist measures that could seriously damage their tourist industries by curtailing French travel

Officials had indicated the curbs would last just long enough to revive the economy, but until Friday no expiration date had been announced.

In Italy, a Declining Newspaper and a Riddle Paese Sera Struggles to Survive After Mysterious Owners 'Disappear'

By Henry Tanner tional Herald Tribune ROME - When the Communist of a reporter on the paper. Party sells a newspaper operation, who buys it? And why would the unknown buyer try to close it per-manently a little more than a year later? Those are the latest of

Rome's mysteries. Passe Sera, one of the capital's most widely read and best-edited dailies, had been owned by the unist Party since its founding in 1943, after the arrival of the Allies, through a company called

In the fall of 1981, when the paper was losing money at the rate of 450 million lire (about \$340,000) a month, the party took the embar-rassing step of firing 99 persons. about a third of the editorial and clerical stati.

in December 1981 the paper, which has a circulation of about 150,000, was sold to a company called impredit, whose real owners are still not known.

Impredit at first put money into the paper and expanded it. But on but not of its leadership benedetti, the new edit was reported to have the percent of the shares.

for financial reasons. Mr. Benedetti asked Mr. Benedetti, a former free-cording to one of the reporters.

that Impredit bought Paese Sera with Soviet encouragement in the hope of creating a newspaper that would be a pro-Soviet voice to counterbalance the Italian Communist Party's increasing inde-pendence from Mescow. The money was said to have come from Italian businessmen who have been playing an active role as negotiators in Soviet-Italian trade and industrial relations.

But, the theory goes, the group closed the paper when it realized that its venture had no chance politically after the leader of the pro-Soviet wing of the party, Armando Cossutta, suffered a humiliating defeat at the Communist Party Congress in Milan early in March.

The shares of Impredit originally were owned or at least represented Benedetti, the new editor-manager, was reported to have taken over 80

have independent means, who the the case this week or next. Many in Rome's political estabreal owners were he answered that
The employees now hope to find
lishment believe, but cannot prove, they did not want to come forth out who the owners are so they can

ment enterprise without legal standing or capital, they have been putting out the paper every day, re-ceiving no salaries, drawing on old stocks of newsprint and hoping that the state utility companies will not cut off the telephones, the lights and the computers because the bills have not been paid.

To cover basic operation costs, the self-management committee has appealed to the public, and millions of lire have been coming in from individuals whose names are printed in the paper every day. On Tuesday night at Rome's Teatro Tenda a score of Italy's by three Rome lawyers who are most famous actors, comics and members of the Communist Party movie personalities staged a special but not of its leadership. Later Mr. ly called, and brought in further ing ground from its 1976 electoral

The paper's life thus seems asstaff together abrupily and an improdit was an "empty box," a "sured for at least a few more days, hastened by the appearance in the nonneed that the paper would be Paese Sera reporter said. Staff At the start of the week it had early 1970s of o new daily, La Reclosed perminently three days later members say that whenever they newsprint for about 10 days, ac (Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

publicity for the time being.

Members of the editorial staff, out and raise capital. They have asked the Communist Party, which sold the paper in the first place, and they have asked the government enterprise without legal owners are because proprietors of a newspaper must submit its accounts to the Guardia di Fmanza. the fiscal police.
There have been no answers so

far, according to Paese reporters.
Paese Sera has always taken a more interesting and independent line than L'Unità, the party's official mouthpiece, which is often forbidding and inclined to the subtlety of a bullhorn. Unlike L'Unità. Paese Sera has been strong on nonpolitical subjects and its cultural pages were long regarded as the best in the country.

But Paese Sera started losing money in the late 1970s, at the time the Communist Party started los-

MONDAY Julius Nyerere, in the view The decline of the paper was of Jonathan Power, might do fellow Africans a service by changing course in Tanzania.

Reagan and Kohl End Talks With Pledge on **U.S. Missile Strategy**

WASHINGTON — President
Ronald Rengan and Chancellor
Helmul Kohl of West Germany
wound up what was described as a with Secretary of State George P. U.S. missiles would be deployed on ulmetable for deployment. schedule in Europe if an arms

agreement is not reached. Mr. Reagan said after the meet-ing that Mr. Kohl had renewed his "strong endorsement" of the U.S. negotiating posture, adding that the allies were "united on deployment according to schedule."

Mr. Kohl said he and Mr. Reagan had agreed that the recent U.S. interim arms reduction pro-posal "offers a basis for flexible and dynamic negotiations." He added that he did not believe that the Soviet rejection of the proposal was the Russians' last word.

Later, senior U.S. officials quoted Mr. Kohl as telling Mr. Reagan: "If there is no agreement in Gene-

Mitterrand Seeks Improvement in Ties With Russia

BERN -- President François Mitterrand of France said Friday that be hoped French-Soviet relations, damaged by last week's ex-pulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials, would improve. The relationship between Paris and Moscow, he said, is indispensable to

At a press conference at the end a quick introductory meeting be-of a two-day official visit to Swit-zerland. Mr. Mitterrand shrugged off an increasingly strident Soviet press campaign against France press campaign against France.

He repeated an earlier statement that the Russians were expelled only for spying and that the move East and West.'
was not intended to have any adOfficials said verse effect on relations between Paris and Moscow. Any country drid meeting on European security

head of state to visit Switzerland to which is strongly supported by the 73 years, was met on arrival Thurs- West.

very constructive meeting Friday
with a pledge of renewed efforts in President George Bush at breakfast
the Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union and a promise that new there should be no change in the

They said Mr. Kohl called the missile deployment "the means by which the Soviet Union would be hrought to negotiate seriously. The officials also said Mr. Kohl had strongly stated that Pershing-2 missiles should be deployed as well

Later Allen Waliace, a State Department official, indicated that the United States had dropped plans to bring up controversial plans to limit East-West trade at the Williamsburg, Virginia, summi next month. European officials had expressed the fear that new U.S. efforts to limit sales of Western technology to the Soviet bloc would destroy the summit. Mr. Kohl told reporters that he and the president "agreed on the need for continued efforts toward a common approach to East-West economic relations."

Mr. Wallace also said that Mr. Kohl told Mr. Reagan he planned to visit Moscow later this year to advise the Soviet Union that West

The spokesman said Mr. Reagan told Mr. Kohl that be would meet with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, only in a constructive, wellprepared summit with a prospect

leaders of the Soviet Union continues to be important" in "developing constructive relations between

Officials said the two men also discussed a follow-up to the Mathat found foreign functionaries and linked agreement on a Europe-spying on its soil would do as France did, he added.

The solution of the s rance did, he added. by desired by the Soviet Union, Mr. Mitterrand, the first French with a dialogue on buman rights.

day by newspaper editorials critical In his meeting with reporters, of France's austerity measures and alleged trade protectionism. However, the said we will strive for ever, the president's pledge that early substantive results, including France would be a good neighbor agreement on a conference on disto Switzerland appeared to have armament to Europe and progress overcome initial Swiss coolness.

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"I've been putting one together Sit



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treland	90	45	25	ł
Italy Lire	165.000	82.500	45,500	ł
Luxembourg L.Fr.	6.000	3.000	1.650	ı
Netherlands	406	203	112	ı
Norway N.Kr.	1.120	560	308	l
Portugal Esc.	8,660	4.330	2.400	ı
	14,200	7,100	3.900	ł
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CHANGE OF COMMAND - General Bernard W. Rogers, the NATO commander, center, passed the colors of the U.S. Army in Europe from General Frederick J. Kroesen, right, to General Glenn K. Otis in a ceremony Friday in Heidelberg. General Kroesen is retiring after 40 years of service. General Otis last served as commander of the Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

Reagan Soviet Policy advise the Soviet Union that West Germany was, and planned to remain, firmly in the Western alli-

(Continued from Page 1)

equalize the balance. Once that is on the way to being done and Washington can negotiate from Among the 50 percent of those strength, Moscow will make the interviewed who considered the strength of the stre necessary concessions in arms con-selves well informed or somewhat trol negotiations.

On Soviet superiority, the Times-CBS News poil showed that the public backs the president. In Jan-

cent believing America was weaker, the solution to problems. The Times and CBS News did

il. But a survey last fall done by

The Times-CBS News poll asked states had never got tovolved, whether Mr. Reagan was stocere about arms control or was just usbetter off. ing his proposals "to quiet his crit-ics." By 49 percent to 38 percent, they responded he really means

weapons rather than negotiate," 27 would simply produce more arms. from 63 percent to 57 percent.

Even Republicans divided 50 percent to 33 percent against the

Reagan strategy. Among the 50 percent of those informed on the negotiations with Moscow, Mr. Reagan's strategies fared somewhat hetter.

On a related matter, the responuary, 11 percent thought the Unit-ed States superior, 47 percent said proposal for developing a defensive military power was equal, and 32 system to destroy tocoming Soviet percent said the United States was weaker.

System to destroy tocoming Soviet missiles a ringing endorsement — 67 percent in favor versus 25 per-In the latest poll, the breakdown cent against. At least in part, this was 12 percent United States superesponse may reflect the public's rior, 36 percent equal, and 42 per- faith to American technology as

On El Salvador, 61 percent of not ask about support for in- those surveyed called it "very imcreased military spending in the portant to the defense interests of the United States." That was more Gallup for the Chicago Council on than Poland, which received 48 Foreign Relations showed a 10-per percent, and less than Israel, with cent drop to those favoring larger 69 percent. Moreover, 47 percent military budgets and a correspond- of the public thought El Saivador ing increase in those favoring cuts. would be worse off if the United

But when asked whether the decreased and 47 percent kept the Moscow.

Union want to produce more to Ei Salvador, from 10 percent last March to 17 percent now. And percent said the approach would those saying Washington should work and 56 percent said Moscow stay out of El Salvador dropped

Adelman Will Meet Legislators

(Continued from Page 1)

was a complete elimination of this entire class of weapons." But he was quick to suggest that Mr. Reagan was flexible, that "we're willing to go for interim measures," to trade undeployed medium-range missiles for scrapped Soviet SS-20s.

One questioner noted that Mr. Adelman had been pictured as a hawk, "I've had dealings with the Soviet Union for two years to New York," be replied. "They're ac-quainted with my work at the UN. I've found it possible to discuss and negotiate with them."

Mr. Adelman, educated at Grinnell College to Iowa, has a doctorate in African studies from Georgetown University. He has written articles on Africa, arms and other foreign policy questions.

Under President Richard M.

Nixon be worked in the Office of Economic Opportunity, the anti-poverty agency, then left for two years of study and travel to Africa. Tass Criticizes Adelman

The Soviet news agency Tass said Friday that Mr. Adelman's ap-But the depth of this judgment pointment proved that Washington would increase military aid to El talks as much as possible. United Salvador, while 30 percent want it Press International reported from

hand for the further runaway esca-lation of war preparations," Tass About 1,000 foreign vis said. It called Mr. Adelman an "outright hawk and opponent of measures to curb the arms race."

Walesa Plans **More Talks** With Union

Would Evade Police To Meet Underground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WARSAW—Lech Walesa, lead-er of the banned Solidarity union, said Friday he planned in repeat last weekend's meeting with offi-cials of the union who have gone

Mr. Walesa, speaking to a re-porter for a U.S. television network, said, "I am planning to meet the underground again." Asked how be would manage this, he re-plied, "I have done it before and can do it the same way as last time." He said he was sure he could

avoid being followed.

Mr. Walesa spoke to the reporter
as he waited outside the provincial police headquarters in Gdansk where his driver, Mieczyslaw Wachowski, was taken for questioning earlier in the day.

Mr. Walesa and his wife, Danuta, were questioned at the police station this week after Mr. Walesa issued a statement Tuesday an-nouncing last weekend's meeting with Solidarity's "provisional cooron." The couple said they had refused to answer po-

lice questions.

The committee is composed of five union leaders who escaped capture after the declaration of martial law on Dec. 13, 1981. They have waged an underground campaign for restoration of the independent labor movement, which was outlawed in October.

There was also no official response to the committee's statement calling for demonstrations on May 1, the first appeal for street railies since martial law was suspended at the end of December.

The appeal was issued after the secret weekend meeting, but Mr. Walesa did not sign it. He said, however, that his action did not mean he was dissociating himself from it. Asked Friday whether he would take part to any May Day demonstration himself, Mr. Walesa said he believed the authorities would prevent him from doing this. Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak has said the anthorities are prepared for what he called "an explosion" in early May.

broadcast the clandestine Radio Solidarity. Several people were detained, the newspaper said.

The radio, which has transmitted

more than a dozen times in the capital, was last heard on March 31, when the announcer painted a gloomy picture of Poland's ecopeople to maintain faith to Solidar-

Meanwhile, the government en-Soviet Union to negotiate seriously

The modest was a sign that the White House intends to about arms control or whether a increase in those who believed that the Union want to produce more to El Salvador, from 10 percent last

About 1,000 foreign visitors are expected in the capital to mark the 40th anniversary of the ghetto revolt on Tuesday.

in the 31-month-old war.

tan province.

continue.

Tehran radio said Friday that

Iranian forces beat off an Iraqi

counterattack aimed at recapturing

several beights near the border town of Fakkeh, in Iran's Khuzes-

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Assures Thais of Arms Aid

SINGAPORE (UPI) - The U.S. assistant secretary of state, Paul Wol. fowitz, said Friday that Washington will ensure that Thailand has the firepower to face a threat from Vietnamese troops occupying Cambodia. He said the Reagan administration was seeking an increase of direct military assistance to Thailand from So6 million in 1983 to \$99 million in 1984. He said it was important to keep up pressure on Vietnam to seek a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia, where the Vietnamese for two weeks have been waging an offensive against anti-Hanoi rebels pear the Thai border.

Thailand on Friday called Vietnam a "criminal" nation and de-Thailand on Friday called Vietnam a criminal nation and de-nounced Hanoi's charges that it had caused the border tension. At a news conference in Bangkok, a Foreign Ministry official also denied Viet-namese charges that Thailand had escalated regional tensions by acquiring weapons from the United States.

French Interns Warned on Strike

PARIS (Reuters) - A crisis in France's medical profession intensifed Friday as officials warned that doctors in university hospitals would be ordered back to work if they stopped providing emergency services.

"I will not tolerate zero service." Edmond Herve, the secretary of state

for health, said at a press conference as a strike by 8,500 interns in teaching hospitals entered into its fourth week. Mr. Herve said the strikers could face dismissal, while hospital directors would be held legal-

ly responsible for maintaining emergency services.

Doctors interrupted normal services March 22 to protest medical reforms that they say would reduce access to private practice and teaching after years in poorly paid specialist training.

China Bans KLM From Canton

AMSTERDAM (AP) - China has banned the Dutch airline KLM from using Canton as an alternative or bad weather airport to an apparent protest against the start of direct air services between Taiwan and the Netherlands, a KLM spokesman said Friday.

"The Chinese air authorities told us of the decision via operational channels a few days ago." a KLM spokesman said. "We assume it is because of the new air agreement with Taiwan." The Dutch airline flew. its first flight to Taiwan under the agreement last Saturday. KLM does not fly directly to destinations to China, but Canton was previously listed as a bad weather airport for its Hong Kong-bound flights.

Meanwhile, in Beijing, aviation sources said Friday that China has warned the United States of "severe repercussions" if Pan American World Airways goes ahead with its announced decision to resume flights to Taiwan in June. Pan Am is the only U.S. airline with passenger service

Hungary Reaffirms Innovations

BUDAPEST (UPI) — Hungary's ruling Communist Party renewed support Friday for the country's innovative economic system, in which private enterprise and new forms of state-backed small businesses are playing an increasing role,

But the party also criticized opposition on both ends of the political spectrum in a 35-page resolution adopted at the end of a two-day meeting of its Central Committee. The session was held Tuesday and Wednes-

The resolution did not announce any changes to the political leadership. One political source said Janos Kadar, the party chief, vetoed the replacement of Gyorgy Lazar, the ailing prime minister, because the political timing was too delicate.

The Communist Party daily, Trybuna Ludu, reported Friday that security police Wednesday night seized a transmitter used to nounced Friday that it was starting legal proceedings against France and

nounced Friday that it was starting legal proceedings against France and Britain over planned aid to U.S. firms.

A community spokesman said that the action concerned France's planned aid of 34.5 million francs (about \$5 million) to an American firm. and Britain's plans to give another U.S. firm almost £20 million (\$30 million) in aid.

Both countries have been given four weeks to explain why the aidshould not be blocked by the EC. The challenge to Britain concerned prospects and appealed to plans to provide the Hyster fork-lift truck company with £9.5 million in aid to expand its plant to Scotland and £10 million to support a program at the plant.

France has programmed aid for the Timex watch company to set up a plant at Besançon, in the eastern part of the country.

Kreisky Says Israel Blocks Talks

VIENNA (Reuters) — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky described Israel Friday as one of the world's biggest troublemakers and said Israeli government policy was playing into the hands of Arab radicals.

The chancellor, a campaigner for Middle East peace since the early 1970s, said at a news conference that the position of moderates within the Palestine Liberation Organization was getting weaker because they had failed to get any response to their calls for negotiations.

The Israeli government is playing into the hands of all the radical Arabs within and outside the PLO because they refuse negotiations as much as the Arabs do," he said. "It must be clear to everybody that Israel is one of the biggest troublemakers in the world."

Argentina Restores Rights to 19

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Argentina's military junta has restored the rights to participate in politics to 19 political and labor leaders, including the former president, Isabel Perón. non, and that is, when these are being repaired, Iraq should not

The action Thursday was a first step toward the end of eight years of continue its criminal and insane ac-military rule and fulfillment of the junta's pledge to permit a free and tivities." Mr. Khamenei was quotopen campaign before new elections Oct. 30.

Although the announcement would permit Mrs. Perón to return to

Iran and Iraq have been locked Argentina, it apparently would still bar her from holding office because in battle on their border around Iraq's Misan province for the past

She was overthrown March 24, 1976, and spent five years under house for the past. week after a new Iranian offensive arrest before obtaining permission to go into self-imposed exile in Spain

Turkey Warns of U.S. Arms Cuts

ISTANBUL (Reuters) - The prime minister of Turkey, Bulend Ulusu, said Friday that any cut in the proposed U.S. military aid to his country next year would adversely affect the NATO alliance. Newspapers here reported that the U.S. Congress was likely to cut

At a prayer rally Friday in Tehran, Mr. Khamenei said the Iranian offensive had been success-\$740 million worth of military assistance requested by the White House for Turkey in 1984. Mr. Ulusu said the amount was the minimum reful "but it bas not ended and will quired by Turkey within the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organ. Colonel Sayad Shirazi, the com- ization.

The military aid requested for Turkey represented the biggest increase recommended by the United States for any country in the world, up from objectives was to overthrow the \$450 million last year.

Turkish Plane Hijacked to Athens

ATHENS (UPI) — A Turkish Airlines plane with 113 persons abound was hijacked on a domestic flight Friday and forced to land in Athens by a man armed with a knife and a bottle purportedly containing explosive material, officials said,

Late in the evening, the hijacker released 53 passengers and began-negotiations with Marshall Lewis Johnston, the Australian ambassador to Greece, police said. The hijacker, whose nationality was not known. claimed to belong to a leftist organization but did not identify it.

Transportation Minister Nicolas Akrifidis said the man dema that the Boeing 727 be refueled for a flight to Sydney and asked to speak to Australian officials. The Turkish Airlines jet, carrying 106 passengers and a crew of seven, was seized over the Aegean Sea on a flight from Istanbul to Izmir.

For the Record

NEW YORK (UPI) - Two explosions and a fire triggered by a propane gas tank ripped through the top floors of the 39-story UN Plaza Hotel on Friday, shattering windows and sending intense flames and black smoke skyward. No injuries were reported.

LUBECK, West Germany (Reuters) - About 150 Lübeck doctors have signed a declaration that they will not prescribe drugs made by the Swiss multinational Hoffmann-La Roche, a spokesman for the group said Friday. A spokesman said the doctors' faith in the company bad been shall said by what he could be small the country to the country that the count tered hy what he called its refusal to say where 41 barrels of dioxin waste from Italy were being stored.

CORRECTION: A Washington Post story to Friday's International Herald Tribune erroneously reported that a proposed amendment to the House nuclear freeze resolution had called for reducing nuclear weapons before pursuing a freeze. The amendment did not make prior reductions a condition of seeking a freeze.

Jewish Aide Iran and Iraq Trade Accusations As Gulf Talks on Spill Break Up delegate at the talks, was going countries in the region could supervise the work. By Michael Getler

To Reagan **Quits Post**

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Albert A. Spiegel, a longtime supporter of President Ronald Reagan who served for the past two years as a presidential adviser on matters of concern to the Jewish community. has abruptly resigned his volunteer

Mr. Spiegel declined to discuss the reasons for his decision Thursday. But be acknowledged that it had to do "in part" with an article in The Wall Street Journal the

According to the article. Mr. Reagan reportedly has told King Hussein of Jordan that he is going to lose the Jewish vote in 1984 hy pressing for a Middle East peace plan that Israel opposes, but he still feels he can be re-elected.

Senior administration officials said that Mr. Spiegel had resigned because be was upset at the article. But these officials denied that Mr. Reagan had said anything to King Hussein about "the Jewish vote." Mr. Reagan, one said. "has never said anything like that, and anyone who knows the president would find that out of character."

Mr. Spiegel is a Los Angeles businessman who worked in Mr. Reagan's campaign for governor of California in 1966 and served as a vice chairman of his 1980 presiden-

tial campaign.

Mr. Spiegel said that aside from the report, there were other "procedural as well as programmatic reasons for his departure. But be declined to be any more specific. saying that he "had and bopes to still bave a cordial relationship" with the president, who he said he "admires and respects."

■ Report Called 'Outrageous' Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, quoted Mr. Reagan as saying the statement attributed to him about the Jewish vote was "outrageous," aimed at a small special audience United Press International report- and has always operated on a shoe-

ed. "He was frankly appalled that string, its contributors and handful such a statement would be attribu- of editors often go without pay. ted to him," Mr. Speakes said. fairs," Mr. Speakes added.

home Friday. Iraq offered a limited cease-fire KUWAIT - Eight Gulf countries abandoned talks Friday on in the slick area but Iran said it

how to deal with a giant od slick threatening their shores, while Iraq and Iran blamed each other for the Ministers from the eight states gave up after three days of trying to persuade Baghdad and Tehran

to let workmen cap wells in an Ira-nian field in a Gulf war zone, delegates said. The Iraqi amhassador to Kuwait, Abdul-Jahhar Oman Ghani, said: "Consultations have reached a dead end because of Ira-

nian stuhbornness, Irao has made concessions but they have not re-Iran's ambassador, Ali Shams Ardekani, said the talks bad foundered because Baghdad had insisted that Iraqis should be included in repair crews sent to Iran's Nowruz field at the head of the Gulf.

Mr. Ghani said Health Minister

Sadeq Hamid Alloush, Iraq's chief

wanted explicit safe-conduct for the repair crews. Iran has said the wells were hit by Iraqi fire but the lragis claim only one Iranian well is leaking and that it was damaged by accident

week between Iran and Iraq had dimmed hopes for a formula to allow repair crews to begin work. Mr. Ghani said that Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies had drawn up a plan for an immediate cap-

auspices of an international body. in the area of the slick.

ping of the wells and creation of a

noncomhat zone, under the

The Iranian news agency quoted President Ali Khamenei as saying Friday that his country would try

Renewed heavy fighting this

"But Iran rejected those terms," Mr. Ghani said, "and it refused to cease fire."

mander of the ground forces, told the rally that one of the operation's to cap the leak and that other Iraqi government.

dio Radicale had to be closed because it interfered with the frequencies of national radio and television network and violates the national network's monopoly on live

Nicaragua, Costa Rica Plan Summit Talks United Press Interna

MANAGUA - Daniel Ortega, the Nicaraguan junta coordinator, will meet with President Luis Al-The II Manifesto case is due for berto Monge of Costa Rica to defuse border tension between the two Central American nations, officials said. They added that no date nor site had been decided for

Tension between the two neighbroadcast parliamentary debates bors has flared recently. Managua Mr. Spiegel in the last several erroment subsidies citing a recent live and to full. Since many of the has charged that rebels opposed to months has indicated a desire "to law under which the government debates are not exactly expressions its Marxist-led government have devote full time to his personal af- can provide newsprint for five of high-level statesmanship, the launched attacks into Nicaragua years to a newspaper in trouble to practice is not at all popular with from Costa Rica.

Rome Paper's Ownership a Riddle (Continued from Page 1) help it meet the cost of converting members of parliament from most

pubblica, which under the direction of its imaginative editor, Eugenio Scalfari, catered to the carriage trade of radical chic that had formed the readership of Paese Sera, along with simpler folk in the poor quarters of the city. La Repubblica soon became the leading paper for that part of Rome's read-

lefust paper, also is fighting for survival and appealing to the public for financial support. Founded 20 years ago by a group of Communist intellectuals who left the party and now form debate in Parliament. their own group in Parliament, Il Manifesto is a journal of opinion

ll Manifesto, a much smaller

Early this year it applied for gov-

to modern printing technology. When the government did not pay, parties. Il Manifesto went to court and won its case in February. But the subsidies have not been forthcoming.
On April 7, fl Manifesto, which

normally sells for about 35 cents, charged the equivalent of \$8 a copy in a publicized fund-raising campaign, and, for that day, nearly doubled its circulation to about 40.000. On the front page it printed a box with a message of good wishes from President Sandro Pertini. a

So is the case of Radio Radicale. a private radio station sponsored aimed at a small special audience by the Radical Party, a group that ranges through much of the politi-cal spectrum from left to right. Radio Radicale's specialty is to

the talks.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 16-17, 1983

Just South of the North Pole, Experiments in Ice and International Politics

36 scientists and technicians in this well-insulate below zero. ed tent camp work long into the cold, sunlit nights wresting secrets from an opaque ocean, issues of sovereign boundaries and international

breaks up in two or three months. The expedition, known by its acronym CESAR, is being sponsored by the Canadian Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources to chart and explore a huge underwater mountain

"We have a fantastic opportunity here to gain data we will all be analyzing for years," said the Swiss-born geologist.

The scientists are part of the Canadian Expedition to Study the Alpha Ridge, which began in late March and is to continue until the ice.

But Christopher Burning, a spokesman for the Canadian ministry, did not hide the more practical hopes of the Canadian sponsors.

Mr. Bunting, who accounts

Mr. Bunting, who accompanied a group of reporters on a 3,000-mile northward journey from Montreal, said, "An Arctic presence is important to us if Canada is going to be competitive as a northern nation, and sovereignty is ob-

chart and explore a huge underwater mountain range below the ice. On charts prepared by the Mr. Bunting was alluding to several scientific tests that may establish whether the Alpha Ridge is the last relatively unknown and uncharted major geological feature left in the world, explained Hans Weber, the camp's Under the Law of the Sca Treaty, which Canada, unlike the United States, has initialed, a

hief scientist.

ada, unlike the United States, has initialed, a
His reddish beard was whitened by icicles of nation has 10 years in which it can make a claim

The fine points of the treaty, which was signed in December, have not yet been tested, but it is at least technically possible for Canada to assert title and control over much of the Arc-

Among the main experiments are chemical

Also, seismic tests, movements of currents, electromagnetic flows and the gauging of rela-tive variations in gravity are being studied in a

"These different approaches may supply us with different pieces of the whole puzzle of the Alpha Ridge," Mr. Weber said, explaining the

After a daylong storm on April 9, in which wind-churned surface snow cut visibility to about this place.

The ice station lies at 85 degrees, 45 minutes

Mr. Bunting expressed the long view. "What scientists find out here could perhaps give iniwhich could prove valuable to future genera-

tory was purchased from Russia.

For an area that appears so remote and desoinches, and days and nights of numbing tem- late, there is indeed quite a lot of activity going peratures, some of the trespassing nonscientists on. Just 250 miles to the northwest, the Soviet wondered how anyone could feel possessive Union has a permanently staffed ice station called North Pole 25.

Mr. Weber has hoped to arrange exchanges

The Russians are apparently concentrating their efforts on the Lomonosov Ridge, another submarinal chain, which the Canadians had studied in their last high Arctie expedition three years ago. The scientists here are all in agree-ment that the Soviet effort is far more costly, although not necessarily more sophisticated, than CESAR, which has a budget of 1.7 million Canadian dollars, or about \$1.4 million.

That there is also some U.S. involvement in

message Sunday from the crew members of a specially modified, three-engine DC-3, which sought to land because of a fuel leak.

The pilot mentioned that he was flying south from Crystal City, which scientists said was a small encampent at the North Pole staffed by American civilians under contract to the U.S. Navy. The three-engine plane could not land here because the storm had damaged the run-

Sources at the camp say the Crystal City: plane, which operates from a U.S. base at Thule, Greenland, went on to land at the Canadian military base Alert.

In addition to such flurries of activity in the national interest, there has been concern for individual Arctic enterprises. Two adventurers, a Briton and an Italian, have taken advantage of the firm ice and what is said to be relarively. good Arctic weather to begin separate journeys by foot to the North Pole.

Witnesses Protected By U.S. Government Said to Abuse Status

 By Mary Thornton Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Former criminals shielded by the U.S. Witpess Protection Program have been allowed to evade millions of dollars in debts and to ignore court decrees ordering them to turn over children to divorced or separated spouses, according to a General Accounting Office study.

"The study also found that "it was not uncommon" for the witwas not uncommon for the war-nesses to commit new crimes. The GAO said seven witnesses had been convicted of murder, another had been charged with murder and four others may have been involved with murders."

Under the program, run by the U.S. Marshals Service, protected witnesses are relocated and given a new identity after testimony against former associates.

When the program began 12 years ago it was expected to handle 25 to 50 witnesses a year. Instead, more than 300 enter each year -4.300 since 1970. The annual budget has reached \$28 million.

The Justice Department, in response to the GAO report, said the - program was difficult to run. But it said many problems, particularly debt collection and child custody rights, had been resolved a year ago with an internal mensorandum giving program officials authority to disclose the names of witnesses

who refused to obey court orders. The GAO, which is the investi-gative arm of Congress, would like The policy is that if it's egre-to see the policy spelled out in leg-islation. Its report recommends pacity to pay and refuses, we tell

identify an uncooperative witness. of Montana, who initially requestion in the commendations of Montana, who initially requestion of Montana, who initially requestion in the commendation of Montana, who initially requestion of Montana, who initially requestion in the commendation of Montana, who initially requestion of Montana, who initially requestion in the commendation of the com of Montana, who initially requestthe protection program was an important tool in our anti-crime effort," but added, "It should not violate the rights of law-abiding.

innocent persons." - Kevin Rooney, assistant attorney general for administration, said such legislation could produce "unnecessary and possibly lengthy litigation, further burdening the judicial system." He said the Justice Department needs more time : to "demonstrate that its new policy

. ... will alleviate these concerns in which relocated parents disap-peared with children, in violation

One case involves Donna Ruf-falo of Kansas City, whose former husband disappeared with her son into the wimess program in 1978, although she had legal custody. She still has not seen the child, who is now 13. The marshals service has refused to tell her where the child

George Kannar, the American Civil Liberties Union lawyer repre-senting Mrs. Ruffalo, has argued that parents have a right to a hearing before a child can be taken away by the government. Last mouth an appeals court found that Mrs. Ruffalo's constitutional right to due process was violated when her son was taken without any hearing. The case was sent back to U.S. District Court, where it is scheduled for trial next month.

Howard Safir, an assistant director of the marshals service and the head of the witness program, said he could not talk about the case, but added that marshals simply delivered court orders to witnesses and "have absolutely no legal an- commander that he would keep an thority to make any witness do earlier communent to see General

Custody records are carefully checked before witnesses enter the program, he said. "We don't want to be in the business of taking chil-dren away from people who have legal custody," he added.

The GAO also found that in a six-month period in 1980 creditors tried to collect \$7.3 million in debts front 32 relocated witnesses.

A study last year found that 17 (Continued from Page 1) percent of the relocated witnesses craft to spy on air traffic in and out had been arrested since they were of Nicaragua. admitted to the program. To combat that problem, the Justice Department has started psychological screening and counseling to try to predict which witnesses may compared to the problem. The planes, based at Tinker Air barthard problem, the Justice Department has started psychological fucied over Mexico, officials said, and are blanketing Nicaragna with radar surveillance from the safety unit crimes and need special super- of international waters in the Pacif-

rul allevate these concerns."

Cords of witnesses who communicated and Mr. Reagan's national security and Mr. Reagan's na that "although the marshals service had attempted to establish an arof court orders dealing with custo- rest log, the log was not very useful dy or visitation rights of the other because it was not consistently propared or maintained."

U.S. Labor Assails Proposed Limits On Sanitizing Agent as Inadequate

New York Times Service widely used chemical that has been found to cause leukemia and stom-tional Safety and Health Administraction ach cancer in humans. The new New York Times Service tration has proposed stricter limits on exposure to ethylene oxide, a

CONCORD.

The agency's action Thursday ment of Nicaragna. was in response to a federal appellate court ruling last mouth that ordered the safety agency to stop its
"unreasonable" delay in requiring
stricter protection against exposure
tary force in all of Central America stricter protection against exposure to ethylene oxide, which is used in hospitals as a sterilizing agent and elsewhere as a pesticide. The court

proposed limit was immediately

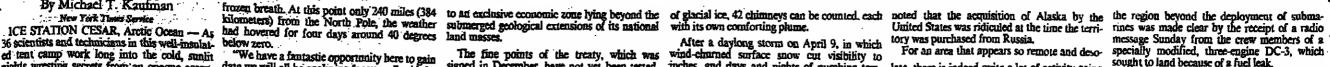
criticized as madequate by labor

unions whose members handle the

15 decision. The agency said it planned to be gin public hearings. July 18 on its ethylene oxide proposal. A spokesman said that the agency expected to produce a final standard "in

Also Thursday, a crizens' health research group joined six labor unions in petitioning the safety agency to accelerate plans for more stringent protection standards for workers handling benzene, also a known carcinogen.

in its draft proposal on etyhiene oxide, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recommended that the allowable level of exposure be reduced to one part per million parts of air. The current ers of making inflammatory standard is 50 parts per million. charges that Nicaragua was pre-Officials of the American Federa-pared to accept Soviet missiles. The



tic, almost to the pole. At the moment, these are international waters.

and geological analyses of sediment and borings brought up from the Alpha crests and their comparison with samples from the shores of Canada's Arctic islands.

broad survey.

effort going on in the laboratory huts and lents scattered around the ice runway. From a mound

LIFELINE — Firemen pull a Chilean woman to safety

from a third-story ledge of a building in São Paulo,

SAN SALVADOR - Senior mil- Western military observer called

Salvador Mutiny Is Seen Averted

Colonel Bustillo, whom one

"as professional as any officer in

this army," informed the U.S. Em-

bassy weeks ago that be would car-

ry out what one source termed a "job action" if General Garcia did

not go. Military sources had said

Thursday morning that Colonel

Bustillo was prepared to begin that

General Garcia has long been re-

puted to be the most powerful man in the country and is certainly one

of its most adroit political survi-

vors, the only senior member of the

government to have maintained his

position since 1979. But his admin-

istration of the war against leftist

action Saturday.

north latitude and 110 degrees, 53 minutes west of scientists with the Russians. But after some longitude. From the 42-year-old DC-3 that cardiplomatic overtures to the Soviet Embassy in ried the visitors on the linal, 700-mile leg from Ottawa, the prospects of contact seemed re-Resolute Bay, the flat, occasionally crinkled ice more. appears awesome in its scale but largely undifferentiated in its features.

tial indications of mineral or energy resources

Ruth Jackson, a geophysicist from Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is supervising the extraction of cores and sediment from the ridge below,

A STATE OF

Brazil. The firemen made the rescue after the woman,

who had threatened to kill herself, briefly looked away.

U.S. officials here have insisted

that they would not interfere with

the internal affairs of the army that

Washington is training and arming. One of them made it clear in recent

days that they would "look askance" at another mutiny, just as

they are trying to get congressional approval for substantial increases

in military aid, according to in-

The incipient was directly tied to

One military source close to

aren't made in the high command

the whole country is going to fall."

another rebellion in January by Lieutenant Colonel Sigifredo

Ochoa, a provincial commander.

Reagan Aides Suggest He'll Seek a 2d Term

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan's two leading aides have suggested more firmly than ever that he will seek a second term, with a decision to be made in late summer and an announcement

The White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said in a speech Wednesday night in Houston that Mr. Reagan would make an announcement after Labor Day (Sept. 5) and that the decision will gladden the bearts of his admirers around the country.

The presidential counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, told reporters invited to the White House. Thursday that if Mr. Reagan "had Asked Thursday wha to make the decision today he would definitely plan to run," and

change that outlook by summer. Despite the hints that Mr. Reagan will run in 1984, the presiindication of this, they said, is his lowing supporters to set up an offi-

"In the past he has not been comfortable letting the organiza-tion get ahead of his decision," said has told representatives of environ-mental groups that the president advisers. "The president has his own calendar, and the announceamine and make recommendations ment won't be until fall, and it

could be late fall." Regardless of the calendar, however, many of Mr. Reagan's politi-cal supporters and Capitol Hill alhes have been pressing for signals that he will seek another term. Mr. Reagan has responded with hints that he will run but nothing that could be called a commitment.

"Among most of us who are Springfield, Missouri, working with him, there is a gener-Mr. Williams, 68.

among White House officials is that, barring unforeseen problems, Mr. Reagan will reach a final decision at his California ranch in August and announce his candidacy af-ter Labor Day, Mr. Reagan made his official entry into the 1980 cam-paign in November 1979, becom-ing the last of the Republican candidates to announce

Even while Mr. Reagan ponders the decision this spring and sum-mer, his aides and political operatives are laying the groundwork for a campaign. The president recently kicked off a series of luncheons for 1980 Republican supporters. A group of regional political directors from the last campaign has been

Asked Thursday what Mr. Reagan would base his decision on, work to be done, and I think it is

CHICAGO - Roy L. Williams who was convicted in December of conspiring to bribe a U.S. senator, resigned as head of the Teamsters union Friday and was granted free-dom while he appeals his convic-

The resignation was part of a deal with the court. The U.S. District Court judge, Prentice H. Marshall, signed an order that freed Mr. Williams on his own recognizance provided that be has no contact with the Teamsters before his resignation is effective next Wednesday. The union leader had been scheduled to surrender Friday at the federal prison hospital in

Mr. Williams, 68, who has emdoesn't run — you have to act as though he is going to run so as not that he will not survive incarcerato preclude that possibility," Mr. Meese said.

The conventional wisdom to 55 years in prison.

afternoon, without citing specifics, Colonel Bustillo said that "at this moment some solutions" had been found for his demands and that guerrillas has come under heavy their extent would be evident next: criticism from many of his field

itary sources in El Salvador say

that what appeared as imminent mutiny by the air force was averted

Thursday when President Alvaro

Magaña convinced the air force

José Guillermo García removed as

The air force chief, Colonel Juan

Rafael Bustillo, declared in inter-

views Thursday that after Friday be would no longer obey General Garcia's orders. But late Thursday

ic Ocean.

While Mr. Reagan insisted that Mr. Safir added that local police are provided with the criminal records of witnesses who commit.

While Mr. Reagan insisted that his administration was obeying the law in Central America, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Pengan's particular and Mr. Pengan's particula making the same argument to Representative Edward P. Boland, the Massachusetts Democrat who is chairman of the House Permanent

Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Boland is the author of an amendment that prohibits U.S. assistance "for the purpose" of over-throwing the Nicaragnan government or provoking military conflict between Nicaragua and neighboring Honduras.

At his press conference, Mr. Reagan — after first asserting he could say only that the administranion was "complying with the law"

— vigorously defended his policies Central America and attacked the "completely Marxist" govern-

and large parts of South America — an army of some 25,000 backed by a militia of 50,000, armed with called for a final rule on a new Soviet weapons that consist of standard within a year of its March heavy-duty tanks, an air force, helicopter gunships, fighter planes, bombers and so forth."

Mr. Reagan said the force was opposed by a few thousand Miskito Indians and guerrillas. The administration has never asserted that the Nicaraguans possess an air force of any significance.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, returned to Capitol Hill on Thursday to brief the House For-eign Affairs Committee. He engaged in a heated exchange with Representative Robert Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat who re-turned this week from a fact-finding trip to Nicaragua.

tion of State, County, and Munici- congressman said Mr. Enders was pal Employees, many of whose using scare tactics to justify a hard-members work in hospitals where line policy toward Managna, and ethylene could is used, said recent that Nicaragnan officials had said evidence showed that the chemical explicitly that they "have no intenwas hazardous at levels below one tion of basing offensive weapons in

Mr. Torricelli accused Mr. End-

islation. Its report recommends judicial review for cases in which the Justice Department refuses to the creditor," Mr. Safir said, addidentify an uncooperative witness. In the creditor, and the creditor, and the creditor of the creditor of the creditor. The creditor of the creditor of the creditor of the creditor of the creditor. The creditor of t Discovered in Himalayas

LOS ANGELES - Paleontologists have discovered the 50-million-year-old bones of an ancestral whale in the footbills of the

Himalayas, strengthening their belief that whales began as land-based mammals who gradually adapted to life in the sea. In a report published Friday in the journal Science, a team of scientists said that the fossils are from the long-hypothesized missing link between land animals and whales. They have been dated to the early Eccene epoch, 45-50 million years ago, according to Philip D. Gingerich of the University of Michigan.

At the time, the area where the bones were found was probably

under a shallow amount of water, the remnants of the Tethys Sea. an ocean that stretched from Asia to Europe. "We speculate that ancestral whales initially were land mam-

mals who, feeding on both meat and fish, colonized the seashore, Dr. Gingerich said. "Enticed by an abundance of fish, they then moved offshore and gradually made their homes in the sea."

The most significant part of the fossil is its well-preserved middle ear. "The early Eocene whale still had the ear structure of a land mammal and not a marine mammal," Dr. Gingerich con-

Scientists believe that whales split off from other mammals. They are well adapted for aquatic life, but they are typical man-mals. They develop their offspring internally, muse their young with milk and are warm-blooded.

Elisabeth Lutyens, 76, U.K. Composer, Dies

76, a British composer and a pioneer in atonal music, died Thursday at her London home.

Miss Lutyens was one of Britain's most prolific composers of

the century. Her compositions included operatic works, solo music and works for films and radio fea-

Answering critics who said that

she was too prolific, she said in an interview last year. "They want you to write one masterpiece. I have an 18th-century view. A dog barks, and a composer composes. Miss Lutyens faced family resist-suce to her choice of career. Her father was the architect Sir Edwin

Univers.

While composing movie scores for a living, she produced more than 150 works in 12-note technique that carned her the reputation of being the most radical British composer of her generation.

The works included five chamber concerti between 1939 and

1946, the 1969 lyric drama "lsis

and Oriris," and the opera "Time Off? - Not a Ghost of a Chance!" produced at Sadler's Wells in 1972. Miss Lutyens also provided for radio more than 200 musical settings in collaboration with poets such Louis MacNeice and Dylan

Gyula Hiyes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatcher and writer, died Friday, official LONDON — Elisabeth Lutyens, sources said.

Mr. Illyes achieved international recognition for his accounts of po-litical and social developments in Hungary. He wrote "The People of the Puszta," concerning the life of Hungarian farm workers and a per-sonal account of the bardships and injustices they faced. The book, published in Hungary in 1936, was translated into several languages.

He also wrote on the problems faced by Hungarian minorities liv-ing abroad, particularly in Romania and Czechoslovakia, and he warned that discrimination threatened their culture and language. He formed committees for the defense of Hungarians in Romania and Czechoslovakia

Achille Peretti PARIS (IHT) --- Achille Peretti

71, mayor of Nenilly-sur-Seine, a suburb of Paris, died Thursday, apparently after a heart attack. He was a member of France's Constitutional Council, the nation's high-

Born in Ajaccio, Corsica, Mr.

Peretti, a lawyer, set up the Resistance network code-named Ajax during the German occupation of France. In 1944 he went to Algeria to join Charles de Gaulle's provisonal government. After the war, he was elected mayor of Nexilly and a Gaullist deputy to the Na-BUDAPEST (UPI) — Gyala II- tional Assembly, where he served Sunni majority in a Karachi neighiyes, 80, a Hungarian essayist, poet as president from 1969 to 1973. borhood, police said.

Meets With **Ecologists** By Philip Shabecoff New York Three Service WASHINGTON - William D.

Ruckelshaus

Ruckelshaus, President Ronald Reagan's choice to take over the Environmental Protection Agency, has given him permission to re-exfor changing any and all of the em-Colonel Bustillo, said: "He's fed up with the same things Ochoa is fed up with. He's convinced if changes battled agency's policies.

At a meeting Thursday, his first with environmental leaders since being selected to replace Anne McGill Burford as administrator ofthe EPA, Mr. Ruckelshans said the credibility of the agency needed to be restored. He added that he intended to ask for the resources needed by the agency to carry out the environment, the cavironmentalists reported.

However, Mr. Ruckelshaus indicated he had received no pledge that his recommendations would be accepted, and he made no specific commitments to change poli-

Reaction to the meeting among the 26 environmental leaders pres-ent was mixed. Most said they were encouraged by his willingness to meet with them and his agreement that the EPA was in trouble, but they said they intended to take a wait-and-see attitude on his per-

"One has to feel that his inclina tions are good, but we have to wait for the proof of the pudding," said J. Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club.

Gaylord Nelson, former Democratic senator from Wisconsin and now chairman of the Wilderness Society, said the environmentalists have "a high regard for the integrity and competence of Bill Ruck-elshaus. But the key question re-mains: Will the administration support changes of policy and an adequate budget, or will a competent administrator continue to pre-

side over a crippled agency?"
Richard Ayres, a senior attorney
for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said he disagreed with his colleagues who felt the meeting was "fruitful." "It was a frank meeting, but whether it bears fruit

remains to be seen," he said.

The president has not yet see his formal nomination of Mr. Ruckelshaus to Congress. Hearings on the nomination in the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, originally expected to start next week, will probably not begin until the first week in May.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, the first ad-ministrator of the EPA, from 1970 to 1973, is currently senior vice president of the Weyerhausser Corp., a large forest products company. Mrs. Burford, along with 12 other senior political appointees at the agency, recently left amid congressional investigations of alleged microanagement of the agency. smanagement of the agency's

toxic waste programs.

The environmentalists reported that Mr. Ruckelshaus had said he intended to set up guidelines under which EPA officials could communicate with representatives of industries regulated by the agency.

Environmentalists have frequently said that the agency has shown favoritism to business.

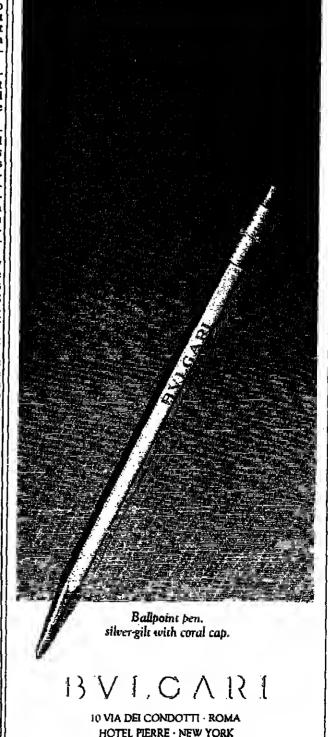
Blast at Karachi Mosque The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan - An explosion at a Shitte mosque here injured three persons Thursday, the third day of violence between the Shiite Moslem minority and the

The state of the s

Mr. Meese said; "It will be based that circumstances are unlikely to on his feeling that there still is pretty clear that there is." dent has not yet decided, according to those close to the president. One Teamsters Chief refusal to sign an authorization al- Resigns His Post cial exploratory campaign organi-

any event - whether he runs or in Kansas City, Missouri, but was



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ARTS/LEISURE

The Sotheby Takeover Bid: Is the Power Focus Changing?

By Souren Melikian

International Herald Tribune TF AN illustration were needed of 1 the distance that separates the art market from other fields of the economy, it has been provided by the attempted takeover of Sotheby's in London.

The row that broke out this month between two New York usinessmen and Sotheby's over the attempt reflects opposite ap-proaches, stemming from different realities. When Marshall S. Cogan

THE ART MARKET

and Stephen C. Swid made their \$100-million offer via Knoll International Holdings — whose main units are General Felt Industries and Knoll International, the conemporary furniture manufacturers the most logical and desirable step or a given category and state of in the interests of their own firm as - they did what, to them, seemed well as Sotheby's.

book value." Cogan said wryly in a telephone interview. On the other hand, this step appeared "wholly unwelcome" to Sothehy's board. And to make sure that the point went home, Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's group chief executive. added that no matter what price was offered, Sotheby's was determined to fight off the offer.

Asked about private contacts they might have had with members of the staff, Swid said "none," with unconcealed regret, adding that Gordon Brunton, Sotheby's nonexecutive group chairman, "has issued a threat of expulsion to any member of the company that would accept to talk to us." On the face of it, however, a no-confidence a few days earlier when a letter signed by 95 percent of the depart-mental directors and experts was sent to Cogan and Swid to the effect that they would not agree to enter negotiations, Should the takeover succeed, they would consider themselves available for employ-

- all requesting not to be identified - gave the distinct impression lower fees. In some cases, his may that the letter genuinely reflects a even mean no fees because the lack of sympathy with Cogan and prestige generated by the sale was Swid's attempted takeover.

ment elsewhere.

To the market observer the reac-tion of Sotheby's staff carries much collection for sale too great. Last therefore have the financial muscle greater weight than the board's but not least, auction rooms have to adopt a more aggressive policy.

out-of-hand rejection. The latter increasingly given way to pressure 1 believe that if the commission tectural and Design Committee of She takes the advice of a New York could be seen as an angry reaction from speculation-minded vendors war starts, the effect on the art the Museum of Modern Art. The in the management's failure dem- to accept high reserves, i.e. mini- market as a whole will be disruponstrated by Sotheby's financial loss in the 1981-82 season - although the management has undergone a drastic overhaul following this loss and is now essentially in the hands of different people. But the departmental directors and experts are the captains in the field and are confronted with day-to-day discomfiture. realities that, to them, bear little re-

nothing to do with the manage- have to give up the game, since in ment side until the spring of 1982 today's penury market the No. 1

determined by its relative importance to others - in terms of aesthetic achievement, historical significance within the artist's ocuv ble value is inseparable from a "We are offering three times its complex of past circumstances on value "Cosan said wryly in a (Has the work been publicized?) Has it recently been offered on the market?) and conditions to be ensured at the time of the sale (The more expensive and important the work, the more sophisticated and chancy the buildup of potential demand). This is why the low and high estimates produced before a sale by auction-bouse professionals vary from 20 percent to 50 percent or more. This is also why decisionmaking in this husiness cannot be separated from expertise. The expert is not just an academic deliver-

semblance to ordinary husiness in

the field of industry and com-

The first essential difference is

that the art market, unlike any

other, does not deal in identical

units. No two works of art are alike. The probable value of each is

ing remote advice. He is more like a doctor prescribing a therapy. The second major difference is that the art market - with the ex- knocked him out for nearly three ception of contemporary art, which motion seemed to have been voted accounts for a negligible propor-a few days earlier when a letter tion of transactions — is a closed market in which available quantities can only dwindle through museum acquisitions or destruction. the need to get a sufficient amount for sale has led to a battle between auction houses, each attempting to outdo the competition by offering A random check with senior and better catalogs, better exposure of junior members of Sotheby's staff works to be sold through traveling exhibitions, or better sale terms, i.e.

mum prices below which the items live. Christie's, the present archard scene is undertable, but to a is trade. The high concentration of

1982 period, reserves tended too would be under such enormous often to exceed the buyers' willing pressure that its most prudent deciness to pay and works failed to sell sion-makers might be forced to the past, including 20th-century with increasing frequency. All this give in. By lowering commissions led to auction bouses spending in turn, they would soon run the roore and earning less — hence, risk of drastically reduced profits. among other causes. Sotheby's if not even of being in the red Any such process would be spread over Bearing these factors in mind, a period of time, say two to three auction house professionals dread years, which would be more than the consequences that a change of enough to have devastating effects leadership could have. First, they on the auction market and on the point out, the leadership has been trade. If too many of the works changed. So there is no point in ar- that are currently offered to dealguing that Sotheby's has been ers either directly for sale or on mismanaged. Julian Thompson, commission, should be shunted off the Chinese art expert who had their circuit, some would simply

"My guess is that if Cogan and Swid persist they will succeed. If so, competition between rival auction houses will intensify, generating higher operating costs. And this, the market can no longer bear. The system is already too expensive in relationship to the sum total of goods it can process, and is in great danger of becoming permanently unprofitable."

acumen as the builder of Sotheby's Hong Kong its greatest success story over the years - has been running the show since then. A car accident just after Christmas months, but he is now back on his feet, literally and metaphorically. Some, bowever, and not just

those based in London, add that it is true the New York and of the business is not yet displaying all Things have reached the point that the managerial consistency it could do with Most believe that a commission

war might be triggered in an effort to develop business by attracting more vendors Cogan has let it be known that

besides putting up \$100 million to buy Sotheby's, he and his partner would still be willing to lay out as much as \$20 million to allow considered essential and the lear of Sotheby's "to regain its position of preeminence." Sotheby's would

realistic price.

The second fear is that Cogan and Swid would be tempted to lay increasing emphasis on New York. This fear is probably fed by Cogan and Swid's own profession of artistic interest. Both insist that they lay no claim to being art experts but simultaneously point out that they are "involved with art." Swid told this writer be collects "the art of the last four decades," while Cogan mentioned "20th-century art as well as pre-Columbian art and regional art of the '30s in America." He owns works by Picasso, Klee,

Leger and Giacometri. Swid is a member of the 20th-Century Art Visiting Committee at the Metropolitan Museum, an outside advisory body on 20th-century art purchases, essentially contemporary art, and of the Director's Advisory Board at the Guggenheim. Cogan for his part chairs the American Council of Arts, based in Washington, and sits on the Archi-

remain unsold. And, as in the 1981- competitor, and now leading, large extent far removed from the sectors in which auction houses are plus the opportunity of nipping masters no longer alive.

Even though Cogan owns some Modern Masters, the emphasis is distinctly on avant-garde, which is only natural. Cogan and Swid's latest business success consisted in changing Knoll International, the contemporary furniture manufacturing company, which they bought in 1977, into a highly profitable concern.

Cogan's answer to a question about his plans should the takeover bid succeed is likely to sharpen their feeling: "The U.K. accounts for 37 percent of Sotheby's worldvide activity. In North America we have a rising income and a rising demography, coupled with the fact that we have a greater proportion of the population becoming interested in art. There has been a precipitous increase in the attachment of individuals to museums and institutions." Cogan speaks from personal experience. This is again undoubtedly true, but irrelevant, the other side would point out

Indeed, this is nothing new. For been conceding privately that about half of the significant works of art past and present, including an even higher proportion of important items, are absorbed by the -but had amply demonstrated his problem is to get the goods at a an even higher proportion of im-U.S. market. But that market is would say, the separate monogeographically spread over a vast area, in contrast to the Continent, where the London-Paris axis represents a concentration of artistic interest and competence. Trends, when it comes to buying the arts of the past, start in Europe, not in the this, the market can no longer bear. United States. Moreover, major As it is, the system is already too U.S. buyers prefer to buy in Europe. Top 18th-century furniture
from France, for example, is generand is in great danger of becoming ally cheaper in New York anctions. permanently unprofitable. There It is mostly bought by European — used to be untapped categories

The case of one of the most important buyers of French furniture over the last three years illustrates its limits. Too much then fails to the point. A multi-millionairess currently furnishing her Bel Air house in California, she has developed a passion for Louis XV and Louis XVI furniture and, a leading French dealer adds, a refined taste. have to change, worldwide,

around to seats of artistic treasures in her field - the Louvre, the Nissim de Camondo Museum, Versailles, the Victoria and Albert, the Wallace Collection, private houses in Paris - make a trip to an Old World auction more inviting any time. Sophisticated Americans who buy art don't just buy blue chips, they go after the whole cultural environment.

To attempt and build up the New York auction base at the expense of London could in the view of many art-market professionals be counterproductive for all con-

When the fear of geographical shifts of power was mentioned Co-gan replied. "We intend to keep the company legally domiciled in Lon-don. The board of directors will be predominantly U.K. We intend to invite representatives of the experts' staff as well as existing Sothehy board members who can contribute to the future of the company.

A third fear of the staff, Cogan volunteered, was that the two businessmen would be using the fund's years, high-powered dealers have name for commercial purposes, been conceding privately that "There will be no franchising of the name," he firmly says.

"Ah, now," comes the reply from

logues go on.
My guess is that if Cogan and Swid persist they will succeed. If so, competition between rival anction houses will intensify, generating higher operating costs. And often French — dealers, comes back to Europe and, soon after, sails back to the United States.

which served as the new frontier. Everything has now been explored, from biscuit tims to vintage automobiles. The alternative solution pushing prices up — has found

> This is the heart of the problem. No matter who runs the show, an era is inexorably coming to an end. The pace and the structure will

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Wifredo Lam's "L'indésirable," painted in 1962.

Wifredo Lam: Picasso's Chicken

DARIS - Wifredo Lam, a tall. shy, brown-skinned young man of Cuban and Chinese paren-tage, rang the door of Pablo Picasso's apartment one afternoon in 1938 with a letter of recommendation from a mutual friend. Picasso received him with warmth, advised him to admire African art, offered him to admire African art, offered Lam discovered African art him a glass of calvados (which Lam thanks to Picasso and to Michel would not drink at first, thinking it Leiris, who thus gave recognition was turpentine) and invited him to to an aesthetic form. As for the stay for dinner.

When Lam took his leave Picasso made a remark to the effect that strange, symbiotically linked quasi-Lam reminded him of someone he African spirits, soating and swoophad known. The meeting worked ing in a brown night, and they are on Lam like a detonator and he began painting without pause and western idiom of the deep, secret world that huminated in the folk anyone, least of all to Picasso, who beliefs and practices to which the from showing any curiosity about tion at the time. ... Lam's lonely work.

One day, however, Lam took a desperate resolution and arrived at because it shows how one man re-Picasso's flat loaded down with solved the question of who he was canvases. Picasso was taking a bath in a world of unp and the studio was filled with people. Picasso had Lam come into the bathroom and started a conversetion, but after a moment he sensed Lam's tension and probably guessed what it was about. He got out of the bath and draped himself in an enormous towel like a toga: Lam said that he reminded him of a Roman god, an association all the more plausible since he was

awaiting his divine judgement.
Picasso looked at all the paintings with an enigmatic smile, then require critical comment. The qualhe laid his arm on Lam's shoulder and said: "I was never mistaken transcendent. Its success no doubt why, when we first met, I said that almost anyone would probably be you reminded me of another man:

Wifredo Lam died last year and an exhibition at the Musee d'Art Lille, Paris 7, to April 30. Moderne de la Ville de Paris that as intended to honor his 80th

meeting with Picasso was crucial. But what Picasso said was also true Rodin, a few works by Camille in another sense than the one he Claudel, sister of the poet and intended. Lam's work bore for dramatist Paul Claudel whose camany years the deep imporint of the reer began with astonishing force impressive man in the bath towel. leading her to become Rodin's pu-It is quite clear that Lam was a real pil, inspiration and companion and gifted painter, but he only em-

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shadow of the elder artist. His re-turn to Cuba in 1942, his accept-ance of a certain Caribbean climate 1900 and her mental balance was affected. She became a recluse and was confined to a mental hospital from 1913 until her death in 1943. and spiritual heritage, including the synthesis of African and Euro-pean beliefs and practices, as part of his own natural idiom, finally led to a mature art with a depth and intensity of its own.

content. Lam found it in his own Lam, then 36, recalled that Pi- roots, for instance in the person of casso ordered a whole large chickcas for him, which he devoured,
somes and all, "because I had a terrific appetite and for quite a while
had not been able to satisfy it."

The person of Mantonica Wilson, his godmother,
an imposing black matron who
practiced magic and introduced
him to the little spirits who populate the Caribbean night-world.

Lam's later paintings show thes with sensitive discretion refrained world of "culture" paid little atten-

Lam's life and work is conse quently a very modern adventure in a world of unpredictable cultur-

Wifredo Lam, Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Av-enne du President Wilson, Paris 16,

The Institut Neerlandais is show ing a selection of about 100 paintings by lesser Dutch masters of the 17th century from the Pritz Lugi collection. The exhibition is full of familiar charm and does not really ity is even and excellent but never arises in part out of the fact that pleased to have one of these paint ings in his home.

Institut Neerlandais, 121 Rue d

The Musee Rodin is offering a birthday has by his death become a show entitled "De Carpeaux à Matisse." The title is impressive and The show includes only four promising, but the small print says works prior to Lam's encounter that it is devoted to "French sculpwith Picasso. They show solid if conventional craftsmanship and confirm, if necessary, that the museums and public collections of northern France." There are some integrating and confirm the small print says. interesting and familiar pieces by

Boston's Japanese Works Welcomed in Tokyo

By Christine Chapman International Herold Tribune OKYO - Thousands of Japanese have been pouring into the Tokyo National Museum to see some of their own rare art. Called "an outstanding showing" by the Japan Times, the exhibition, "Japanese Paintings from the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston," includes 30 paintings gathered in Japan 100 years ago and not seen here since

the early Meiji period (1868-1912). Their reappearance in exhibit is the Boston Museum's gesture of appreciation to the Japanese government for its generosity in renovating the gallenes that display the art in the United States. Until this donor, William Bigelow, that his art not be moved to other galleries. Fifty of the 80 paintings in the belong to the Bigelow Collection; others are from the Fenollo-

By the end of the first two weeks of the exhibition, which opened March 15, 91,500 visitors had seen the show which is being sponsored by NTV, the Japanese television network, and the Yomiuri newspaper. NTV presented a program of more than two hours on the art and its history preceding the opening. Newspaper articles have praised the exhibition. The show continues at the Tokyo National Museum in Ueno Park until May 8, and moves on May 17 to the Kyoto National Metheny and L Museum, where the paintings will by their group. remain until June 26 before returnme to Boston.

from 1913 until her death in 1943. The show also includes a large

amount of "official" art, more of

historical or sociological than artis-

tic interest. Matisse is represented by only three works; Carpeaux, on

the other hand, by 24. The histori-cal and anecdotal interest of the show should no doubt not be over-

looked, but this being said, it's title

to April 30).

clearly promises too much. "De Carpeaux à Marisse," Musée Rodin, 77 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7,

Japanese turned their aesthetic eye Japan, pro-Shinto groups were Fenollosa, with Bigelow, a Boston to the West. At that time during Buddhist temples of tradi-the early Meji era the Japanese tional paintings, scrolls, scriptures Kakuzo Okakura, saved hundreds

thought their art inferior to that of and mandalas, because the governthe West. Considering it obsolete. ment had ordered the separation of they ignored it and even sought to temples and shrines that had fordestroy it. As Fenollosa arrived in merly shared the same precincts.

Moderns at the Opéra

By David Stevens

PARIS — The Paris Opéra Bal-let meets American modern dance somewhere in mid-Atlantic in the company's new program of contemporary ballets, featuring exhibition the Boston Museum has first performances of new works honored the 1902 stipulation of the done for the Paris company by Aldonor, William Bigelow, that his vin Alley and Andrew de Groat.

Perhaps the meeting place is a bit closer to Paris than to New York, not just because the dancers bring the house style to their tasks, but because Ailey and de Groat seem to have taken both that style and Parisian taste into account in their staging and choreography.

Ailey dedicated his "An bord do ecipice" to Jim Morrison, the American rock musician and singer whose self-destructive life ended in Paris several years ago and who is buried in Pere Lachaise cemetery. The dance traces the life and downfall of an unnamed pop star in a series of flamboyant images set to edectic fusion music by Pat Metheny and Lyle Mays and taped

Although not choreographically g to Boston.

from Alley's top drawer, it was a brilliant, highly polished spectacle mest Fenollosa and William Bi—it would not have been out of Ernest Fenollosa and William Bi—it would not have been out of gelow, began to collect the paint-place in a Roland Petit season—of Gien Tetley's "Voluntaries," ings in Japan 100 years ago, as the strongly aided by the expressionist continues April 16, 19, 20 and 22.

backdrops and colorful costumes of Carol Vollet Garner and splendidly effective lighting of Chenault Spence. Patrick Dupond sparkled as the golden boy surrounded by dope peddlers, groupies, impresar-ios and miscellaneous layabouts, and Monique Loudières radiated

tawdry flamboyance as the symbol-

queen of the drugs. It was a re-unding hit with the Opera pub-

a different French accent, with work full-time, and in 1884 he was choreography of sophisticated wit appointed commissioner of fine in a series of solos and duets for arts for the Japanese empire. He is Wilfride Piollet and Jean Grizerix. two of the Opera's dancers with clear affinities to a modern dance vocabulary. The choreographer (who was also the designer) opened the vast stage back to the forer de la danse and shaped it with lighting and with rising and falling fabric "clouds." In this imaginary landscape, the dancers went through a series of rapidly shifting, turning, accelerating moves and poses, often with an ironic nod in the direc-

tion of classical style. They made a charming series of matched sets to eight of Debussy's Etudes, splendidly played on stage by Georges Pindermacher

of works of art from destruction or

in 1878, when he was 25, the Harvard-educated Fenollosa came to Japan to lecture in political philosophy at the University of Tokyo. There, many foreigners, including Fenoilosa's friend Lafcadio Hearn, were teaching Japanese students the ideas of the West. During university holidays the

young American traveled through-out the country buying valuable forgotten pieces. He learned that no public art museums existed and little was written in English on Jap-anese art. He also discovered that the Meiji government did not even know what art treasures there were in the country. Fenoliosa docu-mented what he found. In 1882 the government asked him to do this appointed commissioner of fine

Japanese art for Japan," according to poet Yone Noguchi, who so-in-scribed a bust of the American. Fenollosa was not entirely unselfish. According to a Japan Times article, in 1884 he wrote to his Boston friend Edward Morse, another art lover: "I have bought a number of the very greatest treasures secretly. The Japanese as yet do not know I have them. I wish f could see them all safely houses forever in the Boston Art Muse

mulating a law to restrict the export of ancient art, Fenollosa sold his collection of more than 1,000 paintings to Dr. Weld of Boston,

Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Together again in Japan with the Bigelow group, the paintings pro-vide an array of Japanese art from religious paintings of the 12th-century Heian period to genre pictures of beautiful courtesans and tipsy picnickers of the 19th-century Edo and Meiji periods.

Even the familiar mannered style of the ukiyo-e art in the final room ecomes fresh again in this imagi-

native exhibition. The exhibition shows the wit as well as the reverence of the Japaoese artists, as one walks from portraits of gods and saints to admired animals to scenes of ordinary people. One screen, done in sumi, or black ink, depicts a "Hero Facing a



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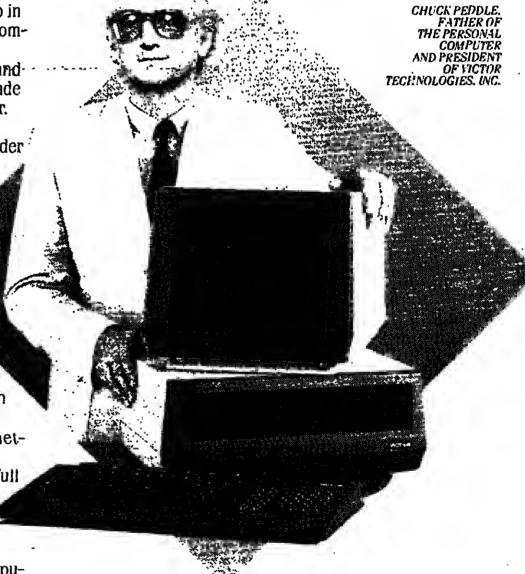
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Poles Won't Let Go

The Polish government could lock up Lecb him or do worse without tempting troubles walesa again, of course, or arrange to have harsher than those it cannot solve now. him run down by a truck, or whatever. But then what? General Jaruzelski must calculate the consequences in terms of the disruption of public order, the loss of any residual claim to the toleration and especially to the willingness to work of the Polisb people, and the further deterioration of the country's international standing. It is on all those things that Poland's hope for recovery rests.

The government insists that he is a "private but Mr. Walesa remains the most important public person in Poland. It is not simply that journalists focus nn an attractive and accessible symbol of Polish striving. He is the authentic leader of a mass movement, Solidarity, which, although banned, lives in people's hearts. The regime cannut effectively govern without dealing with him in some way.

True, it can harass him. The other day police dragged him out of his apartment for five hours. The nightmarish scene was witnessed by Washington Post correspondent Bradley Graham, who happened to be there interviewing Mrs. Walesa, who was herself hauled in the following day. But the regime cannot hold

The regime's tormented efforts to relax without relaxing are of a sort familiar to students of Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe. Mr. Walesa, however, is inventing a new political style. His purpose is to build a position would force the government to grant retief to political prisoners and in reintroduce elements of a pluralistic workers' movement. Without Solidarity's furmer Eberties, his tools are his pivotal place in the Polish scheme of things, his personal ingenuity — he eluded his police tails last weekend, for instance, and met Solidarity's fugitive underground leaders and his access to the international press.

Mr. Walesa and the government are looking ahead to the scheduled visit of Pope John Paul II in June. Gen. Jaruzelski's desire to demonstrate that the regime has made some definite progress since the darkest martial law days gives Mr. Walesa and others, including Cardinal Glemp, the opportunity to bargain for more. It is a painfully uncertain process, but there is one certain thing about it. Mr. Walesa and the Polish people are not going to let go.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

Brazil Deserves Help

The riots in Brazil's largest city are at least as important as other Western Hemisphere conflicts. Brazil is not a domino, it's half a continent. Its stability has been shaken by three years of economic decline, crushing foreign debts and an inflation rate of 10 percent a month. All this coincides with tense effort to

move from dictatorship to democracy.

The rioting in São Paulo is an early warning of what can go wrong when austerity is im-posed on an already hard-pressed population. At least 770,000 nf the 8 million Paulistas are out of work. The Economist magazine recknns that 25 to 30 million Brazilians, of a total 130

million, are underemployed.

In moving toward full elective rule, Sān Paulo chose a moderate opposition leader, Franco Montoro, as state governor last fall. But imagine his standing as he imposed new hardships to satisfy foreign lenders. To meet conditions set by the Internacional Monetary Fund, Brazil has to slow down economic activity by 2 to 4 percent more.

Brazil's plight cannot be blamed only on imprudent loans and investments. It has been triply beset: by soaring nil prices, by the leap in interest rates and by the global downturn in trade. Rekindling its economy calls for more than conventional IMF medicine, bowever necessary in the short run.

Some valuable ideas have been offered by William D. Rogers, citing the need for new global arrangements that spread out debt re-payments so that austerity measures do not everywhere coincide. He has urged better conrdination between IMF and private lending and a new study of exchange rates.

Meanwhile, if the Reagan administration reads the warnings correctly it will give a compelling nudge to Congress to expand the IMF's lending resources. It should also help Brazil to borrow for longer periods at lower rates, persuading commercial banks that the giant country remains a bright promise and sound loog-term risk.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Brzezinski on Europeans

Discussing the acute problems between Washington and its NATO allies, [Zbigniew] Brzezinski points out that this is a perennial problem, oot one peculiar to the Reagan administration. But he diagnoses a deeper malaise between Western Europe and the United States today. To the postwar genera-tinn America was a "political model," even though Europeans remained true to their own culture. Now the situation is reversed. The younger generation in Europe is "culturally Americanized" (take, for example, Petra Kelly educated in Berkeley); and yet, "politically, it is de-Americanized." It oo longer sees America as a political model.

- Hella Pick in The Guardian (London).

The Races After Chicago

. The phenomenal outpouring of black voters which laid the base for Harold Washington's election as mayor of Chicago is a historie milestone on the road to a full black voice in American public life. It gives blacks hope that even in the most racially polarized cities they can combine their own solid vote with enough white support to seize victory. The momentum of Mr. Washington's win may help blacks seeking other key mayoralties, starting with Wilson Goode's Democratie primary contest against former Mayor Frank Rizzo next month in Philadelphia. And the Chicago returns seem conclusive proof that some of the fervor of the civil rights movement of the six-oes has been rekindled after a decade in which black voter turnout deteriorated by an average of 20 percent in northern and western states. - Syndicated columnist Neal R. Peirce.

The best analysis of Harold Washington's dramatic mayoral victory in Chicago came from an elderly black woman interviewed at Mr. Washington's campaign party early Tuesday evening. She was certain he would win, the said because "there aren't enough white people whn hate us enough to turn this Demo-

cratic city over to the Republicans." Mr. Washington defeated Republican Bernard Epton with 52 percent of the vnte. He carried virtually 100 percent of the black vote, two-thirds of the Hispanic vote and a critical

1908: Japanese Fight Uprising

SHANGHAI - Reliable reports reveal appal-

ling conditions in Corea. The movement

against the Japanese is general, involving san-guinary reprisals. Practically the whole coun-

try has risen against Japanese rule, which

barely extends outside of Seoul and the main

coast ports. Parties a few miles inland are con-

stantly being cut off. Even the gates of Seoul are now guarded by strong forces, while Coreans are not allowed to cross the river after

six o'clock in the evening. Details of the fight-

ing are suppressed in the Corean newspapers, but the facts are admitted. Japanese around

the capital have resumed aggressive methods

against the ill-armed natives, with results

somewhat resembling massacres.

20 percent of the white vote. An election with that kind of split — 99 percent of the blacks voting for one candidate, 80 percent of the whites voting for the other — is certainly a case of extreme racial polarization.

Political scientists distinguish between ethnic and racist voting. When 78 percent of Catholics voted for John Kennedy in 1960, their support was not widely regarded as anti-Protestant. Blacks claimed the same legitimafor their support of Mr. Was

Most whites did not see it that way. There is no question about the racist nature of Mr. Epton's campaign or his support. His campaign slogan — "Epton now, before it's too late" exploited white fear of a black takeover.

The hysteria of the white response can hardly be accounted for by concern over Mr. Washington's past financial indiscretions, or by the charismatic appeal of an obscure, ineffectual Jewish biberal. Racism is the reason why Mr. Epton won almost five times as many votes as the previous Republican candidate in a Chicago mayoralty election.

So far, Mr. Washington has pledged to pur-sue a policy of racial conciliation.

- William Schneider, the Los Angeles Times. Literacy Is Basically Culture

E.D. Hirsch Jr. has spent the past dozen years of his life "pursuing technical research in the teaching of reading and writing" as a way of halting the decline in literacy in America. It was a wasted I2 years, the University of Virginia English professor now believes. The problem wasn't what he thought it was. The decline in literacy, he has concluded, is the result of the decline in the commonly shared knowledge acquired in school. The problem,

in short, is not mechanical but cultural In earlier, more literate times, America had what amounted to a "national core curriculum" for teaching English. Students everywhere were expected to have read David Copperfield, The Merchant of Venice, Paradise Lost, Silas Marner and other "classics." Just as you can't get far in learning to read and write French without learning something of French culture, he says, American children cannot get far in English without learning something of the American national culture.

Syndicated columnist William Raspberry.

1933: Little Beer for Athletes

NEW YORK - The return of legalized beer

apparently will be accepted "in stride" by the

world of sports, based on the conviction that

the spectators can "take it" but that the ath-

letes, with a few exceptions, must leave it

alone. Some major league ball parks and most

golf or athletic clubs plan to sell the brew un-der certain restrictions, but colleges have no

plans whatever to relax regulations against

drinking of any kind. Training rules for col-

lege athletes will not be revised to permit a

daily ration of beer or ale on the so-called

"English plan," although a survey revealed some willingness to permit an "occasional

glass" if an athlete needs it or if he knows

The Charter Bars Use or Threat of Force

WASHINGTON — The debates on nuclear weapons, the Middle East, Central America and other disagreements are proceed-ing these days without even the slightest mention of international agreements that the various

nations have already signed.

This month brings the 38th anniversary of the drafting in San Francisco of the UN Charter, of which Article 2, paragraph 4 states: "All mem-bers shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Moscow now wants another declaration of nonaggression, and so do many leaders of the churches in the free world. But Article 2 (4) of



the Charter is as clear as the promises of marriage, and ignored almost as often. Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Lebanon, Israel and the Falklands are only a few of many names to remind us of the growing threat or use of force in defiance of this fundamental treaty commiment.

That is not all. While the United States and the Soviet Union are now quarreling over the development of the MX missile and the emplacement of U.S. missiles to counter the threat of Soviet intermediate-range missiles targeted on every capital of Western Europe, there is another treaty that both have signed and apparently forgotten. That is the treaty "on the comproli-feration of nuclear weapons." They agreed that it was all right for them to have such weapons but not for other nations to have them. But there was one important condition.

To justify this unequal proposition, they committed themselves "to pursue oegotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disammament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament us strict and effective international control."

This was signed in Washington on July I, 1968, since which date the nuclear arms race has proceeded at an even faster pace, particularly in Moscow. It has spread in Britain, France, India and China, where it was observed that the major United Nations is unlikely to gain in the long run, since the nuclear powers were not keeping their promises. move from this position, and key concept — interdepen-

By James Reston

It is hard to know how many new and more powerful nuclear missiles, with their independently targeted multiple warheads, have been produced since 1968 - or even how many have come on line every month since the "disarma-ment" talks started in Geneva.

Both sides proclaim that they are negotiating "in good faith." but they are negotiating their minds as well as their silos, and asking for "faith" in their good intendons, which they also proclaimed when they signed the UN charter and the nonproliferation treaty.

Eugene Rostow, whn was recently fired as head of the Reagan administration's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, took a parting shot at this conflict between missiles and princi-ples. "Unless we confront these facts," be told the Russians and others at the United Nations, "and restore general and reciprocal respect for the principles of Article 2 (4) of the Charter, the slide toward anarchy will engulf us all ...
"Uoul we take effective steps to see to it that

the Charter, the arms control treaties and the legally binding decisions of the Security Council

are obeyed; until we can verify and assure com-pliance with their terms, much of what passes for arms control will be a sterile exercise at best and often, alas, no more than a charade."

What then is to be done? It is not much use to It Appears

Peace Is

Unwanted

By Flora Lewis

DARIS - The murder of the

breakdown of Jordanian-PLO talks are two aspects of a central fact, it was put crisply by the Paris-based In-ternational Jewish Peace Union in a

statement mourning Dr. Sartawi:

PLO's Issam Sartawi and the

There are no separate Israeli and

Palestinian peace camps, as there are no separate Israeli or Palestinian war camps," it said. "Those on both sides who want exernal war are allied in

their extremism, and the assassins if

their pay serve Abu Nidal as well as Menachem Begin."
Dr. Sartawi would have subscribed

to that. He was passionately pro-Pal-estiman but he was not anti-Israeli. He had known for years that that

fact made him a target for Arab ex-tremists, and at times it caused fric-

tion between him and Yasser Arafat.
He tried hard to persuade Mr. Arafat to defy the extremists and recognize Israel openly. He was enough of a realist to understand that what Mr.

Arafat calls his precious "trump card" to be traded for substantial

Israeli concessions has lost all its

value in that context.

All that could be gained now by even one-sided recognition, Dr. Sartawi understood, was the more limit-

ed goal of open U.S. relations with the PLO. But Mr. Arafat still cannot

bring himself to make that move. It probably would split off some fac-tions of his querulous organization.

His refusal to make that decision

his intricate use of a moderate like

Dr. Sartawi to represent him on cer-

tain occasions and of veteran terror-ists like Abu Iyad on others, pro-vokes the question of his priorities.

Does be want a settlement and the

best that might be achieved for self-rule, or does he want to perpetuate a movement that brought him emi-nence and vast financial backing?

A high official of one Moslem

country, who swore retribution if he

were ever named in this connection,

told me flatly that be was convinced

Mr. Arafat's prime goal was just to keep the PLO going. Mr. Arafat's parley with Jordan's King Hussein must be seen in that light.

The king believed Mr. Arafat could make the occessary decision to

respond to the Reagan initiative if he chose. But once again Mr. Arafat has

a breathing spell, which it is moving

rapidly to exploit.

Jerusalem has announced an inten-

sive campaign to lare 20,000 more Is-

raclis to settle on the West Bank with

housing credits and other induce-

ger with Mr. Arafat now. He has said

that it will soon be too late to pre-

serve any part of Palestine for Arabs

and that his own kingdom of Jordan

will be croded next. But be refuses

the risk of accepting peace talks with-

So the Reagan plan may not be stone dead, but diplomacy has been

effectively paralyzed by the combina-

tion of Israeli intransigence and Arab

timidity. It is nearly a year since the

invasion of Lebanon and there hasn't

even been any progress toward with-

drawal of Israeli and Syrian forces

promised for last Christmas, Candor

requires admission that there are no

prospects of movement toward any Middle East settlement, and what is

going on is an intricate minuct to

East continue to change. Jews from

Arab lands now outnumber those of

European origin in Israel, and they

are strong supporters of Mr. Begin's expansionism. David K. Shipler of

the New York Times has shown in a

perceptive series of reports how pro-

Meanwhile, the facts of the Middle

save political face on all sides.

out PLO endorsement.

lant 100 UKI settlers m

backed away, preferring to appear only shakily in command of his movement and accepting the fact that this gives the Israeli government

tell the Russians that they are violating the Charter by the use of force in Afghanistan, or that the United States is using indirect force and the threat of force in Central America. But at least they have an obligation to face the fact that they are in violation of their past treaty

commitments while they go on quarreling about new treaties that nobody is likely to believe in until they redeem the commitments of the past.

When it is suggested that the leaders of the five "permanent members" of the UN Security

Council should get together, the response is usually, "What would they talk about?"

Well, as President Reagan is always saying, they might talk about their past promises and treaty commitments, one on one — or come before the members of the United Nations and expectation when their past promises are considered to the temperature of the United Nations and expectation when their past promises are considered to the United Nations and expectation when their past plant their past p plain why they ignore the Charter they signed.

They won't do it, of course. But it is not such a bad idea — maybe every 38 years — when you consider all the other bad ideas floating around.

The New York Times.

Employing the United Nations

United Nations—Albough multilateral diplomacy is the main feature of negotiations at the United Nations, one of the organization's greatest assets lies in its being a place where bilateral diplomacy can be carried out quietly, far from the glare of publicity, Each September, when the that Israel has many friends in

General Assembly meets, the Third World, and commerscores of heads of government cial, if not political, connecand ministers of foreign affairs tions with many nations.
and economic cooperation con- Among the 157 UN members, gregate in New York. Their appearance before the assembly is The West and some of the mid-the highlight of their visit, althe highlight of their visit, al-though more than half their World nations see Israel as the time is taken up in consultation survivor of the Holocaust, the with politicians and officials from other countries.

In some cases these meetings would be otherwise impossible, as the member states involved might not have diplomatic relations. Information is exchanged, acquaintance is made, mediations are attempted and decisions are taken leading to peaceful settlements.

In spite of this, the United Nations has been severely criti-cized by many Americans as being worthless in general and hostile to U.S. interests in particular. There is clearly a need for an improvement in the rela-tionship between the United States and the United Nations.

UN representatives of the Third World.

One constant cause of American irritation is the UN's atti- and Latin America. tude on Israel and Palestinian

this accounts for the extraordinary impasse over Security Council resolutions regarding the Israel-Lebanon conflict.

greatest evil perpetrated in this century. Newer nations - and, after the Lebanon conflict, some of the older ones - see Israel instead as a country with the most efficient army in the

Still, any resolution to re-move Israel from the United Nations would certainly fail. Israel is the creation of the United Nations. Purthermore, selves entitled to exist in peace. Newer nations, hardened to

world serving national expan-

sionist tendencies.

U.S. disapproval of their posi-tions on colonialism, South African apartheid or the rights of It will require a greater will-ingness on the part of the a new international economic American people and press to order. The latter, as a global is-understand the views held by sue, has underscored differencees in perception between the United States and many develg countries of Asia, Afr

The United States should rerights, and its insistence on ne- alize that the effort to create a gotiations with the Palestine more just and equitable eco-Liberation Organization. The nomic order can bring positive

dence — is mutually profitable.

A fair distribution of the world's wealth would result in economic stability and prosper-ity for all, instead of only for a nervous, favored few in the United States and Western Europe — areas blessed by geo-graphy, environment and insto-ry that have provided an abundance of natural resources, a

strong industrial base and freedom from the debilitating influences of tropical disease, overpopulation and poverty.
U.S. disapproval of other na-

tions' viewpoints has recently been extended also to its allies. The broad base of disagree ment includes the seventy of action to be taken against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis, the recognition of leftist regimes in Central America, the nature and degree of disarmament measures to be taken in Europe and the maintenance of high interest rates.

Does the United States want

sincere friends who have different perspectives at times, or fawning and mcritical admir-ers who add nothing to the pro-fessed U.S. goal of leadership

must be strong support, if world peace is to be achieved.

dor of Sierra Leone, is a UN undersecretary-general and executive director of the UN Institute for Training and Research. This comment, representing an individual viewpoint, was obtained by the Los Angeles Times.

many Third World nations see it as a small country like them-

in multilateral cooperation in the quest for global stability? Precisely because of its mul-tilateralism, the United Na-tions is the one forum in which all the world's governments can seek resolution of their disputes, if given support. It

> ments. Even before the invasion of Lebanon, it made no secret of its intention to in the occupied territories within the next few years. Dispersal and, it was hoped, destruction of the PLO so as to make that easier was a major objective of the invasion. King Hussein well understands the implications, and it explains his an-

Heavy Spending on Education Hasn't Paid Off

WASHINGTON — The report card is beginning to be written on one of the great experiments of the past 40 years: America's na-

tional binge on education. And the results are disheartening. Recent experience reveals a puzzling and disturbing development. The more that education spending

has risen, the more students' test results have declined. We are perhaps beginning to appreciate that education as an abstract ideal is not a cure for every national problem. Without an underlying sense of seriousness and purpose,

genuine education or employability. Education is advanced as an answer to the ailments of the day. In the 1960s more education was supposed to reduce poverty and bring about equal opportunity. Today it is supposed to restore technological competitiveness and, in the guise of

schooling has bittle to do with either

retraining," ease unemployment. If there is a moral in recent experience it is that more schooling cannot simply be applied as a salve to social and economic ills. What matters more than money in realizing educa-oon's potential are underlying motivations and expectations students, teachers and parents.

Even in retrospect, increases in educational spending have been staggering. Between 1950 and 1975, total spending on schools rose from 3.4 to 8 percent of GNP. Although this partly reflected the effect of the giant baby-boom generation, much of it stemmed from a general increase in the level of schooling.

College attendance exploded from 2.7 million in 1950 to about 12 million today. For every 100 students who enter fifth grade, about three-fourths now graduate from high school and almost half attend college. In the early 1950s those proportions were half and less than a third. Federal and state assistance has in-

creased dramatically at all levels. In the 1970s alone, real spending (adjusted for inflation) on public elementary and secondary schools rose 29 percent. Since the late 1950s, student-teacher ratios at the same schools have dropped 40 percent.

These improvements make test score declines as surprising as they are disappointing. Results on the College Board scholastic aptitude tests (down 9 percent in mathematics and 6 percent in verbal skills since 1964) accurately reflect other tests.

In retrospect, America paid a price for its social ideals. Believing that ous, especially in technical and scien-tific areas. The United States simply everyone should have access to a college education, governments expanded higher education enormously. does not educate its youths so they

By Robert J. Samuelson

And they subsidized it. Two-thirds of the costs of public colleges are paid today from government funds. Schooling is like anything else. When the price is lowered, people buy more. Also, its value shrinks. To

keep classrooms filled - and to qualify for government payments based on enrollments — public colleges and universities reduced entrance standards. And those changes inevitably influenced high schools. "Once students discovered they didn't need academic courses" in

meet entrance requirements, they didn't take them, said Scott Thomson, farmer superintendent of the Evanston, Illinois, high school district. Electives proliferated, and students drifted toward less demanding conglomeration of courses. They're

WASHINGTON — American society is poorly educated.

Student performance is lower than in 1957 at the time of Sputnik, when so-

There should be a return to the ideal of a truly liberal education

based on the three Rs, which result in

the ability to read intelligently, think

precisely, speak fluently and write clearly. Mandatory academic courses must be given priority over electives.

A nationwide system of standard-

ized performance exams throughout the student's school years should be

established. The Scholastic Aptitude tests, toward the end of high school.

Teachers should be paid more, but

only in return for high standards. Secondary schools are trying to do

too many things for too many consti-

tuencies. The result has been a de-

cline in time and resources devoted to teaching and learning. By choosing easy, "relevant" and entertaining

courses, students exhibit a long-term

Just how bad things have become illustrated by the fact that all

four major users of high school grad-

nates - business, industry, colleges,

the military - must conduct remedi-

al courses in mathematics and English. The military spends some \$60 miltion a year in developing basic

reading skills. Between 25 and 40

percent of enrolled college freshmen

Inadequacies are increasingly obvi-

require respectial work

decline in academie performance.

come too late to do much good.

called refiness were miniated.

courses. Roughly 59 percent of graduating seniors in the late 1970s took drivers' education, compared with less than 1 percent in the 1960s, according to Clifford Adelman of the National Institute of Education. Sociology's popularity jumped from 7 to 19 percent among graduating seniors, and psychology's popularity from 2 to 24 percent.

The proportion of students on an academic" track declined from 48 to 36 percent, while the proportion of those on a "general" track rose from 12 to 42 percent. The remaining students were on a vocational track. Mr. Adelman said of the "general"

track: "It's the wasteland of the American high school. It's a confused

By Hyman G. Rickover

can perform effectively in modern, technologically demanding jobs.

We can lay some of the blame on teachers. Their overall quality is low.

At colleges where they are trained

they are among the very lowest in

quality as measured by Graduate

Record Examination aptitude test scores. Between 1977 and 1980, pro-

spective teachers averaged 440 in verbal and 467 in quantitative test scores, while all GRE takers aver-aged 497 and 531, respectively. Even excellent teachers are forced

to spend too much time on nonteach-

ing tasks and on discipline. Merit pay increases reward teachers mainly for

things unrelated to or unmeasured by their intellectual performance or that

of their students. In one large metro-

politan suburb, merit pay is being considered for teachers who are not

Parents must assume personal re-

sponsibility for educating their chil-

dren, instead of passing the buck to

School boards, administrators and

principals must become less political-

ly manipulable and timed when there

are gramitous charges of elitism or

ethnocentrism. There is nothing in-

herently undemocratic in excellence;

indeed, poor education is an insidi-

ous cause of a permanent underclass

lence in education and be willing to pay the bill even at the cost of climi-

The public must demand excel-

of unemployable proletarians.

absent on Mondays or Fridays.

"educational experts."

watered down — a lot of personal service and remedial stuff."

In recite these figures is not to describe the American school system as a universal mediocrity. Averages being what they are, the statistics dis-guise enormous diversity. Increased spending has had some beneficial effects. Test scores of poor and minority students have improved.

But, given the magnitude, the re-turn on the nation's recent massive investment in education has been modest. Quality has suffered, and waste has resulted. About half of the students who attend college don't graduate. Either they don't want or can't handle higher education. Nn education is complete without

understanding that true learning is always a struggle.

educational system. But we must keep trying. To do otherwise is to

National Journal

foundly they are reshaping Israeli society and Zionist ideals. In one startlingly revealing insight, be quotes a Sephardic resident of Beit Shemesh who told an Ashkenan Israeli writer, "If they return the ter-titories, the Arabs will no longer turn Education: Back to the Three Rs?

up far work, and right away you'll course students must be convinced that ultimately they are responsible make us once more the un workers we used to be. Even only be for their education, that there is no cause of that, we won't let you return, the territories. From experience, I am not opti-Dr. Sartawi based his hopes on Ismistic about the future of America's

raeli doves, whose importance has hugely overestimated, and on what he called "the deep moral values of Israel." He launched a lot of dialogues and brought the PLO the statile satisfaction of enhanced respectability in Europe, but nothing more.

The writer, who until January 1982 was the Navy's chief nuclear officer, will head a foundation that bears his The "peace camp" is very frait. There is precious bittle that U.S. O. name and will be concerned with eduplomacy can do about it. The tide is cation. He contributed this comment to running with the prophets of doom. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Napalm in Asia

easy way to excellence

ensure a tragic future.

The New York Times.

Regarding "Thats Say Hanoi Seeks sources for themselves.

Direct Confrontation" (IHT, April 6):

J. and P. Fl William Branigan writes that the recent That napalm raids on Vietnamese troops "were believed to Just Helping Out mark the first time that napalm has been used in combat in Southeast

Asia since the Vietnam war." Not so. Many of us believe the substantial indirect evidence since 1975 that Indonesian troops have used napahn in their efforts to subpay the bill even at the cost of elimi-nating some sports programs or other regime has prevented independent

investigators from verifying the cire cumstantial evidence from many J. and P. FLANAGAN.

Regarding "U.S. Aides Query Co-vert Operations" (IHT, April 8): Are your headline writers being in tentionally droll when they sub-title this front-page article, Some Fear Aid to Nicaragua Rebels is Seen as jugate the East Timorese people. We say "indirect" because, since its all were, thinking that the intention forceful annexation of the former was to help them.

P. McNEILL Fribourg, Switzerland.

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Numerre B 732021126. Commission Partiaire No. 34231 U.S. subscription \$256 yearly. Second-class passing paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



how not to overindulge.

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TRILATERALISM

A SPECIAL REPORT



Japan: Breaking Down The Global Barriers

"TOKYO — The trilateral concept has affected Japan's international policies, largely by creating a more "cordial" atmosphere for discussions, according to Nobuhiko Ushiba, a former Japanese minister and the Trilateral Commission's Japanese deputy chairman. Following are edited excerpts of an interview with Ken Ishi.

ISHII: What is the Japanese view of the concept of Trilateralism?
USHIRA: This is a question which is now very much discussed among the Japanese leaders: What kind of relevance Trilateralism has in this world, Because in 1973, when the commission was started, the world was

businesspeople to continue to im-

port oil from Iran. That was very badly taken up by the American press, for instance. But through the context of trilateral countries, we

have come to the recognition that

lationship we had by that time es-

tablished between ourselves and

Q.: And what is the overall im-

pact 10 years later of Trilateralism

in Japan, both domestically and in foreign relations?

for instance. In the United States,

starting from President Carter or. [Zbigniew] Brzezinski and other

people, there are quite a few people

who have been in the American

government, you see President Carter and others. But in Japan

only two or three members of the

Trilateral Commission have be-

come at one time or another minis-

al interest has Trilateralism most

international aspects of our policy.

mostly for economics, for security

matters - but more strongly the

economic matters. And we have

talked through that with the Unit-

(Continued on Page 11S)

O.: In what areas of internation-

A.: Well, domestically I cannot

the United States and Europe.

rather quiet and prosperous; but now suddenly the economy has de moves on the part of the Japanese. teriorated and the questions of security and defense have been much more important; so in view of this changed situation, [the question is] whether Trilateralism is relevant. I think even with the change in con-dition, Trilateralism is still a very dition, Trilateralism is still a very this is much more a security probimportant factor in politics, between than an economic problem; therefore we stopped importing oil from Iran. That was to a very great coming this recession will be only extent influenced by the cordial recoming this recession will be only possible by close cooperation between ... the United States, Europe and Japan. Also, in the matter of defense, I think we should seek socurity more in global terms, so I these three parts [of the world] is

very important.
Q.: What was initially most insay that the influence is very strong ... compared to the United States, teresting for the Japanese in the Trilateralism concept — in other words, what did the Japanese hope

A.: Well, basically, ... the more cordial and deep relations with Europe, that is what the Ispanese wanted to have, and the fimpor-tance] of this kind of relationship became quite clear when the oil crisis broke out, and a big controversy among the three partners concerning the oil exports from Iran when iranians took prisoner the American Embassy people in Tehran. At. the time, of course, the United States wanted to subject Iran to sanctions and the Europeans more or less cooperated, but Japan at first was not very willing to cooperate because we thought that — some Japanese thought — that the some Japanese thought — that the oil question is only an economic question, not a security question, for instance. Also we have talked

Therefore there were certain

The Trilateral Commission: Who and Why

By Charles Heck

NEW YORK — The Trilateral Commission was launched in July 1973 after a year or so of discussion and consultation.

Several principal ideas may be seen in the formation of this unofficial policy-oriented discussion group, joining the three core democratic industrialized regions of the world: North America, Western Europe and Japan. First and most immediately, the early 1970s were a time of considerable friction among the governments of the three regions. Those forming the commission hoped it could help move the policy debates in our countries in a more cooperative direction.

Second, underlying more immediate friction, there was a sense that the troubles of the early 1970s were not just temporary difficulties, that the whole postwar international system was changing in fundamental ways, that active joint thoughts needed to be given to the "renovated international system" that the changing situation would require. Perhaps two dimensions of change were central. One was that the United States was no longer in such a singularly dominant position, no longer able to provide so much of the leadership needed in the wider system. A more organized form of leadership - "milateral"-

for the coming era.

Another dimension of systemic change was the rise of "global interdependence" issues to central importance alongside more classical aspects of international politics. Some modican of progressive cooperation among the trilateral regions — the three main centers of the three-day plenary meeting, which rotates the Trilateral Commission.

Another key aspect of the new commission was its emphasis on Japan as a full and equal partner of North America and Western Europe. Most North Americans and West Europeans were not accustomed to thinking of Japan in this manner in the early 1970s; nor, for that matter, were many Japanese. The key place of Japan in the "milateral" notion was intended to indicate a needed evolution in attitudes about Japan in North America and Western Europe; and a corresponding evolu-tion of attitudes in Japan itself — where, as the country became such a large fish in the international pond, it needed to think about is responsibilities in a wider framework.

The commission now has a little over 300 members, distinguished citizens drawn from a variety of sectors and political affiliations. The variety is crucial, as the emphasis on co-operation among the industrial democracies cannot become the province of a particular political party or sector of society. The membership does not include sitting national government ministers; and the members who are elected or appointed to such high-level national policy-making positions resign from the commission. The intention is to emphasize the unofficial character of the commission and the extent to which members are free to speak for themselves in examining

problems addressed within the commission. The main event of the commission year is

the world economy — seemed vital to the founders in successfully addressing these global issues and building a wider framework of cooperation with the Third and Fourth from region to region. In 1982, it was in Japan; this year it is in Rome, from April 17 to 19. These meetings are devoted to a variety of subjects. Two of the five or six main sessions are organized around draft task force reports of the commission. This year, there is a draft report dealing with defense and arms control issues and another focused on North-South

> Aside from the annual plenary and a mmo-ber of other, smaller-scale meetings, the prin-cipal aspects of the commission's program are its task force projects and its quarterly Trialogue, Task force reports to the commis sion are each prepared by a team of at least three authors, one from each region, who work and meet together over the course of a year or more to prepare a report that is discussed in the commission in draft form and then completed for publication and dissemination. The reports are the responsibility of their authors, not of the commission — too diverse and multifaceted a group to achieve the sort of consensus that can develop in a three-author team.

Twenty-five task force reports have been completed to date, on a wide range of policy concerns. Trialogue devotes one issue each year to the plenary meeting, and the others to current problems facing our countries and cles and interviews, from persons inside and outside the trilateral regions - is more wide open and less consensus-oriented than the format of the standard task force project.

The writer is the North American director of

THE Trilateral Commission has been the subject of a wide range of criticism. Whether from the left or the right, the criticism has had the common theme that a group seen as an elite is seeking to manipulate policy around the world—that it is a conspiracy.

affected Japan, if at all?

A.: Oh, I think certainly in the Criticism from the American right has tended to attack the commission for a perceived international "bias" that does not further the best interests of the United States. This criticism was particularly sharp when Jimmy Carter, a commission member, was elected president in 1976 and brought 19 members of the commission into the government, including his national security adviser, Zhigniew Brzezinski,

When George Bush was running for president, one of his problems was to shake off

A Range of Conspiracy Theories ship in the commission. "The same people who gave you liming Carter now want to give you George Bush," said one advertisement during the primary election campaign in Florida.

Criticism from the left has tended to focus on the business and political ties of the mem-bership — seeing the commission as pushing the goals of multinational firms to the detriment of the citizens of the various countries. The commission also has been criticized for

ignoring the Third World.

Laurence Shoup, a leftist critic, described the commission in his book "The Carter Presidency and Beyond" as wielding power on behalf of "the only one-half of I percent of the population that owns 22 percent of all ally held wealth."

Defenders of the commission generally

have responded that the commission is a private body that does not make policy, and that the membership includes both liberals and conservatives from different sectors whose interests and views are not necessarily

the same. Leonard Silk, writing in his book "The American Establishment" on the record of the Trilateral Commission during the Carter Administration, observed, "International monetary policy remained uncoordinated. U.S. energy policy floundered. The Western Europeans were crossed up by the decision to cancel the neutron bomb. Arms sales proceeded apace. Congress slashed the size of contributions to the International Monetary Fund. In brief, the trilateral program was in shreds. Many wondered whether the administration had any foreign policy at all. Some

Brzezinski On Trilateralism And Government

NEW YORK -- Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's na-tional security adviser, was one of the founding members of the Trilsteral Commission. In an interview with Jonathan Power, he pointed out that one of the important roles of the Trilateralism concept was to involve Japan in discussions with Europe and North America that went beyond previous, bilateral talks. Following are edited excerpts of the POWER: Where did you get the concept of the Trilateral Commis-

BRZEZINSKI: It developed rather spontaneously in the course of some discussions that I had with a very close friend of mine, Henry Owen, who at one time was the head of the Policy Planning Coun-

cil in the Department of State. Parallel to my own discussion with Owen on that subject, David Rockefeller started toying with the idea of doing something to ameliorate the deteriorating American-Japanese and American-Euro-pean relationships. The two of us happened to have attended a conference at the same time, and each of us, quite independently of the other, surfaced that idea and we were quite struck by bow similar our ideas were. And on the way back from the conference - which was in Europe - to America, we talked about it, and we decided to give it a try.

tionship was very bad, the Ameri, and its relatively obscure Georgia can-European relationship was de-teriorating, and there was no rela-tionship to account for the commission, and then that tionship to speak of between Japan and Europe, I had just spent a year in Japan, and, on my own, I reached the conclusion that as Japan enters the world, a wider framework for Japan has to be created than the purery bilateral

vestern Europe and the United jointly at the problems facing our nally wanted to play - of influthree parts of the world, but more ence from the outside? generally facing the world as a A. First of all, those who en-whole ... This is the unique aspect the government were re-of the Trilateral Commission: that it brings together these people who powerful group ... So, to speak in otherwise wouldn't get together, terms of the influence quotient, the Now that we exist, I think it is a commission remained an influenfairly obvious idea. But when we didn't exist and the idea was first broached, it did strike some people influence was, I do have to say, its influence was, I do have to say, its influence was, I do have to say, its

or whatever. Q.: When you thought about it as, which had a certain compelling in these early stages with Owen, political logic to them and which did you see it merely as a talk shop, an annual conference, or did you that the Atlantic Alliance was too actually have a much more narrow a framework for America's

A.: In my mind — and I can teractive type — that is m say, of only speak for myself — Tre always seen the commission as an action-oriented and policy-influence world role if they focused on the need for playing such a role in the need for playing such a role in the

calling it the Commission on Peace and Cooperation or something like operation.
That I is up with the notion of the Trilateral the meeting, this captured the eslateral ... Particularly in the case of the name, Trilateral Commission, I was guided by the very deliberate desire to give it as official sounding a name as possible — so as to underline the fact that it had a political purpose. And that political pur-pose, which I wanted in be sublimi-nally communicated by an official sounding name, was to shape policy by influence. Since we did not wield power, the only alternative was influence. But it was meant in be a volley of people, not to just meet and talk, but also in generate some consensus on behalf of desirable goals or policies.

Q.: Now, some of your critics have said, maybe maliciously, that it was a vehicle for Zbigniew Brzezinski to become national security adviser in the next Democratic addeed Jimmy Carter became president, there were 19 members of the Trilateral Commission who held senior positions, including your-A.: Well, that wasn't said mali-

ciously; that was said enviously, by people who in that respect saw in this effort a tremendously successfal coup for the commission as a whole or for me personally. Alas, in life, we are rarely blessed with such strategic foresight. When thought of the commission, when I first discussed it with David Rockefeller, when I became attracted by the idea of giving it substance and meat, by serving as its first direc-

What is the continuing relevance of the trilateral concept? And here I would say this ... There is no doubt that Trilateralism is a reality. Even the word trilateral is now used as a common term for the definition of the relationship."

You must remember that this ur. I never had a thought that this was at a time in the early 70s, when the American-Japanese relation the accidental meeting between me

ated than the purety bilaneral ... were in place and the Carter administration came to power and, in what you were thinking of at that were in place and the Carter adteral Commission on the American A.: Something very simple and side had entered government, how very important. It was to be, and it then, from the perspective of government, the only institution which brought together the officeral and the commission look? brought together the political and was it still an influential body or social economic elite of Japan, had it really lost to the inside the Western Funds of the Alabaman and the Commission Rock? States, in a common effort to look could play the role which you origi-

as disturbing, maybe impractical, influence was derived from the fact that it really had a hard core of idethought-through idea in your global involvement; that there was a new reality of an increasingly in

ing organization.

In fact, when the question of what it should be called came np, I shink at one of our organizing meetings, I think David Rockefel.

The should be called came np, I social justice within their own sections or in terms of local development and aiding the Third World. ler or somebody had the notion of and that all of that required the deliberate fostering of a sense of co-That I think was actually a very timely idea ... I think that was the the meeting this captured the essential of the commission. At the sence of the idea — that it was triBrzezinski is referring to trade
lateral ... Particularly in the case of
sanctions imposed by the United States on Japan in the early 1970s]

and [Henry] Kissinger scolding Eu-rope and proclaiming the patronizing year of Europe, the commission came forward with a notion of a more generally cooperative relationship with these three regions, And that was a generally good And when we assumed office. we, the former members of the commission, to the extent that we could, tried to implement that. So in that sense the commission was both successful in its purpose and somewhat diminished in the centrality of its message. Because its message was now coopted by the U.S. government. But it doesn't

mean therefore that its utility was ministration. And I suppose the evidence behind that is that when inwhich was now accepted officially, there was still the need for a lot of forward thinking, for a group of people to anticipate problems, to think about them seriously to try to make recommendations within the framework of this new orthodoxy to keep the policy-makers on their toes, so that the orthodoxy doesn't simply become a caut, but it's actually implemented on a steady sustained basis. Q.: A criticism made during the

Carter administration - admittedty, it's a criticism that has had louder tones during the Reagan administration - is that the Atlantic is actually becoming wider. Also,

(Continued on Following Page)

The Coming Out of America

ters.

By Robert G. Kaiser W ASHINGTON — Trilaterin the American vocabulary. A tiny
slice of American society would
recognize the term, but most people on this side of the Atlantic if the Trilateral Commission and
the recipient with the trilateral Commission and would not. The only notoriety won the notions it has fostered did not by the Trilateral Commission in themselves make a great impres-America was among Rockefeller sion on the United States, they did conspiracy buffs, a fringe group of crazies who find the heirs of John D. Rockefeller huking occurred ments in American D. Rockefeller hirking behind eve-Rockefeller's influence in the com-mission as a sign of intrigue and

danger.

play a measurable role in what for Europeans and Japanese must be one of the most important develop-

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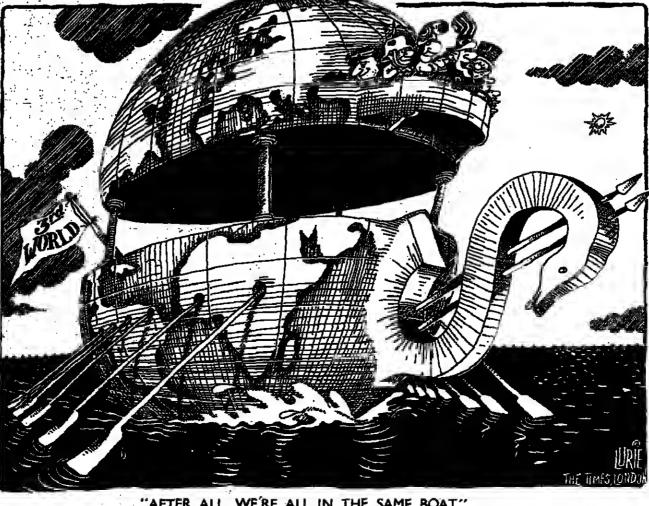
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"AFTER ALL, WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT."

Security: Building Confidence Among the Western Partners

By Gerard C. Smith

WASHINGTON — Defense and arms control issues are now controversial in the trilateral re-Nuclear weapons matters are being re-examined by governments and private groups, as are the size and increasing importance of non-nuclear military forces. In Japan, where interest in defense and arms control issues in recent years has not been great, growing attention is being paid to self-defense and to security matters in general.

The security of the three regions cannot be compartmentalized; it is indivisible. There is indeed a community of security interest.

As security issues become more pressing and as the dangers are realized to be common to the three regions, the need for a strengthened consensus about security measures becomes urgent. As one Japanes statesman put it, the Afghanistan aggression was "the first global issue on which the effectiveness of the alliance relationship among the industrialized democracies in the political security field is being tested." Trilateral approaches to solving security problems offer the best promise of success.

A revitalized world economy is indispensable for the long-term security of the countries of the trilateral regions. It is no less important than deterrent and defense efforts.

In the 1950s and the 1960s, the separate alliances between North America and Europe and Japan may have sufficed, but the system now needs strengthen ing. Can a trilateral perspective be developed not only as to force postures and strategy, but also as to arms limitation measures and moves to advance economic security? The Japanese concept of "comprehensive na-tional security" embraces not only military and arms control measures, but economic, psychological and political moves.

The arrival of nuclear parity between the superpowers, foreshadowed for several decades and likely to persist indefinitely, recalls Robert Oppenheimer's gruesome metaphor describing the superpowers as two scorpions in a bottle. If they could articulate threats to sting each other, their credibility would not be great. Nature should tell them that their poison had best be reserved for one single purpose: to deter each from trying to kill the other. In coming years, I believe our military and political leaders will realize that this limited, although essential, purpose is all that one can rely on nuclear weapons for. Such realization will result in changes in present defense measures.

Farsighted military officers for years have recognized the coming nuclear parity and called for reduced reliance on nuclear weapons to do our military business and for increased dependence on non-nuclear forces. The Supreme Allied Commander, General Rogers, recently proposed that reliance on the nuclear threat to deter possible Soviet aggression against Western Europe could be substantially reduced, and the onus placed on the Soviet Union for any initiation of nuclear war, He estimated the cost to be 1 percent a year above present agreed NATO commitment for a period of six years. Nuclear weapons would still be deployed to deter the ultimate danger, a Soviet nuclear attack. The supreme allied commander must calculate that his proposal would reduce the risk of any war, nuclear or non-nuclear.

President Ronald Reagan's "vision" of anti-ballistic missile systems to eliminate dependence on the nuclear retaliatory threat seems irrelevant to today's problems. It may provide nourishment for his supporters and tend to pacify critics, but its very uncertain promise and certain astronomical cost suggest that it should be "handled with care." Mr. Reagan said, "I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as lostering an aggressive policy, and no one wants that." But how could such a development be avoided?

Instead of diverting resources and treasure to a quixotic defensive effort that most informed scientists consider unrealistic for our times - and that, if ever successful, would terminate the most important arms control agreement, the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972 — more concentration should be given to the possibilities of further agreed restraints on all arms. Arms controls are essential for improved relations with the Soviet Union and a condition precedent to any solid progress on halting the proliferation of nu-

While efforts continue to limit land-based intermewhite errors continue to himit fand-based interme-diate-range missiles in Europe, at least some of the proposed NATO missiles should be deployed. Some kind of interim agreement may be in the cards and should be pursued. But for the longer term, continu-ing negotiations about theater nuclear forces should be folded into START and a single agreement reached to limit and then reduce all longer range nuclear

As it is realized that the nuclear threat can no long er be credible as a deterrent to aggression limited to conventional forces, the trilateral nations will have no military choice but to improve their non-nuclear force postures. That will prove less difficult than presently feared. It is hoped that France will participate more fully in efforts to strengthen Europe's conventional

Under such conditions, the case for maintaining strong, if not stronger, U.S. forces overseas will be compelling. Japan's allies will expect that country to supply improved self-defense at a cost somewhat higher than the present ceiling of 1 percent of gross domestic product. The United States will necessarily carry the greatest burden of supporting the security needs of pro-Western countries in the Middle East and Gulf regions. If the United States proceeds in consultation with its allies and pursues with determination a balanced Arab-Israeli settlement, it will deserve more vocal support from the other trilateral countries than they have hitherto given.

The new conditions call urgently for some rationalization of the production of armaments among the trilateral nations to ensure that they incorporate the most advanced technology, with development and production shared between a number of countries.

As the decades pass, new generations tend to forget the importance of existing alliance ties that guarantee their safety, and parochial interests are included, which weaken these alliances, it is fashionable to speak of measures to build up confidence between the Communist nations and the industrial democracies, but we should also be thinking of confidence-building ures for the Allies.

It is commonplace to hear calls for better inter-Allied consultation. It cannot be said too often that exchanges of views at differing levels, up to the high-out of the problems of the trilateral region. In particular, the agendas of the seven-nation summit meetings should be expanded to include defense and arms consultation. It cannot be said too often that the consistency of views at differing levels, up to the high-disconting the strains with Japan have become more intense in the course of the last decade. But I think that in turn begs the question! Would a point this has been done.

Q: And looking to the present of the problems of the trilateral region. In particular, the agendas of the seven-nation summit meetings should be expanded to include defense and arms consistency in the commission and its above to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to consider our poncies more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and to: I have — in particular to a point this has been done.

Q: And looking to the present in turn begs the question; Would in the commission and its origins. But the commission and its discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave have to discuss issues more, and the Japanese nave to consider our poncies more, and the Japanese nave to consi should be expanded to include defense and arms control issues of common interest. By this means, the trilateral unity, which is in itself an important element of

You had set out to speak to this

would be expanded to include defense and arms control issues of common interest. By this means, the trilateral unity, which is in itself an important element of

You had set out to speak to this

would be expanded to include defense and arms control issues of common interest. By this means, the trilateral unity, which is in itself an important element of

You had set out to speak to this

Would be wider. Think of the solateral unity, which is in itself an important element of lateral unity, which is in itself an important element of our security, can be nourished and translated into ac-

The writer, a former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, was the chief U.S. negotiator question: What is a satisfactory There is no doubt that there is to-look at the commission member-common term for the definition of ces of tribateral decisions, in terms of SALT-1. He is a member of the Trilateral Commission way? I would concede to you that day in Japan, and also in North ship, it's more diversified now the relationship.

TRILATERALISM

Rescuing the International System: The Art of Compromise

By J. Robert Schaetzel

WASHINGTON — A dissonant Western world wrong with the international system. Albert Bressand of the French Institute for Foreign Relations notes, "...the network of institutions, norms and 'regimes' designed to provide the essential political framework for an integrated world economy, a sine qua non for its survival, is indeed gradually disintegrating.

Floating exchange rates arrived on the financial scene to acclaim, only now to be attacked as a form of monetary anarchy. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is largely ignored or damned for its inadequaties; yet a "super-GATT" is proposed. Charges against NATO range from its failure to assume any role regarding crises outside treaty borders, as in the Middle East, to the failure of many member-states to carry their fair share of the defense burden. The European Community, more sommo-lent or paralyzed than active, is stalked by the threat of dissolution, as during the crisis over exchange rates in

The litany of complaints among the trilateral countries includes reiterated demands that there be more effective consultation. This insistence seems incongruous given the lifestyle of contemporary politicians — incessant travel, visits and return visits, calendars crammed with international meetings. Perpetual motion is manifestly no key to

What has gone wrong, what has happened to the hopes and plans of those who built the institutions during that inventive period immediately after World War II? Conditioned by the excesses and disastrous results of

19th- and 20th-century nationalism, a generation of post-war leaders postulated a future ordered by institutions administering enforceable rules. These dreams faded for many reasons

Along with the audacity of these enlightened politicians went caution. The bold contracts contained fine print: the UN Security Council veto; the fact that NATO decisions had to be consistent with constitutional processes. The Community treaties transferred real national authority to the new institutions, later to be undermined by the De Ganlle-imposed Laxembourg compromise. The latent force of nationalism, especially among ministers and their bureaucracies, had been seciously underestimated.

Beyond the precantionary reservations and sheer novelty, this putative system has had to cope with a surfeit of intractable problems: an uncontrolled nuclear arms race; expectations of limitless economic growth on the one hand, pessimism that any economic system can be made to work, on the other, the plight of the poor nations to

whom all doors to progress seem to be closed.

This situation is compounded by a basic contradiction.

Interdependence describes one result of the traumatic pace of world change. An effective financial system cannot be divorced from rising levels of public and private not be divorced from the stagnant economies of the developing debt, or from the stagnant economies of the developing nations, or from protectionism's effect on internation trade, or assuredly from the indispensableness, and indivisibility, of Western security.

Even the most superficial analysis leads to the conclusion that stability, growth and security can be attained only through systematic collaboration among Western Europe, Japan and the United States. The essence of this contradiction is the failure to use, or the misuse of, the postwar system, including its institutional base. No se-tious effort has been made to exploit the latent assets of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; the member governments make use of the European Community only when all possible alternatives have

To cope with change, live with interdependence or, for the logician, to resolve the contradiction, one remedy is invariably advanced: closer, more effective consultation.
Only "detente" can match this word for imprecision. If consultation is to be other than an exercise in diplomatic cynicism, it must amount to more than a loose exchange of views, generally after the fact —as in President Ronald eagan's revelation of a nuclear strategy for the 21st century based on high-technology defense.

For many Americans, Senator Taft's personal dream of

Fortress America has not died. His acolytes hide their isolationism behind assurances of devotion to cooperative endeavors. The United States and France excel at this game. Washington swears commitment to the international financial system, but balks at serious study of ways to reduce the costly volatility of exchange rates. Double vi-sion of the French permits formal membership in NATO but nonparticipation in its crucial military structure. France remains a beneficiary of the security provided by the Alliance while insisting on an innate right to absolute

Renovation of the system is theoretically possible. The basic ingredients are there: institutions, trachinery, even the habit of communication. The missing element is the failure to understand that a viable system, one capable of coping with a disorderly and dangerous world, must be vested with an element central to any working democratic society: compromise. Compromise involves acceptance of the fact that solutions to problems will be imperfect, generally messy, with no contending group fully sat-

Security system was a model of this process. Security system was a model of this process.

We are surrounded by wreckage caused by failure to admit this truth. Convinced that it knew the problem and the answer, the Reagan administration set out to dictate how the Soviet pipeline should be handled. That mindless confrontation — indeed the entire range of disagreements related to the West's economic relations with the Soviet Union — sprang from an inability to see the necessity for democratic compromise. The U.S. administration's position could be right, but no tenable order is possible if any of the partners insist that there are subjects on which may compromise is possible. compromise is possible.

Democratic compromise has levels of difficulty. Areas of choice exist where political leaders have considerable latitude, East-West relations for example. But where domestic social and economic policies are concerned, the field of maneuver can be severely restricted. Yet, if political leadership has any meaning, it carries the responsibili-ty to educate the public that modification of short-term domestic interests can be indispensable to the goal of na-tional security. Applying the principle of democratic com-promise to problems farthest from domestic nerve centers can condition public opinion and make possible, if not easier, other compromises with regard to those most sensitive domestic issues.

The economic summit meetings have become exercises in delusion — in how to fool not only the patient with placebos, but the doctor as well. The participants at the Versailles summit meeting failed atterly to confront squarely their profound disagreements. This foreclosed in advance any chance of working toward democratic compromise. The same play will be rerun soon in Williams

In a recent article in the Economist, Helmut Schmidt laid out a mature vision of the world, emphasizing that "it has never been more necessary to make sure that economic policies complement each other and are internationally compatible. Never has cooperation been as necessary as today." But enlightened calls for cooperation will be as empty for the international system as they have been for the Community without reading into cooperation the will to compromise. The United States must be the leader in this effort. Memories of military and economic preemi-nence die hard. It takes a special effort for the United States to make the concessions essential to preserve and strengthen the system, the concessions that are fundamental to effective leadership.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to the European munity, and a member of the Trilaveral Commission.

An Interview With Brzezinski: Trilateralism and Government

way? I would concede to you that day in Japan, and also in North ship, it's more diversified now, the relationship, some differences between us, the America, a recognition that we Some of us have come back to ac. Most imports

(Continued from Preceding Page) Europeans and the Japanese have have to consider our policies more, tive participation in it, some have there is no doubt that we have government, you weren't able to ed States had persisted in these tive that so many of you were allied the trilateral concept? And here I address it in a satisfactory way. need, and even though you were in called Nixon shocks ... If the Unit-effect? Is it almost counterproduc- What is the continuing relevance of postures without any ameliorating with that particular administra- would say this ... There is no doubt

A: Well, of course, that begs the situation wouldn't be far graver? A: No. For one thing, if you the word trilateral is now used as a larly susceptible to the consequen-

Most important of all is that and so forth.

trilateral members of the com sion, which are still needed, but now meetings with some key counof their own policies, well-being



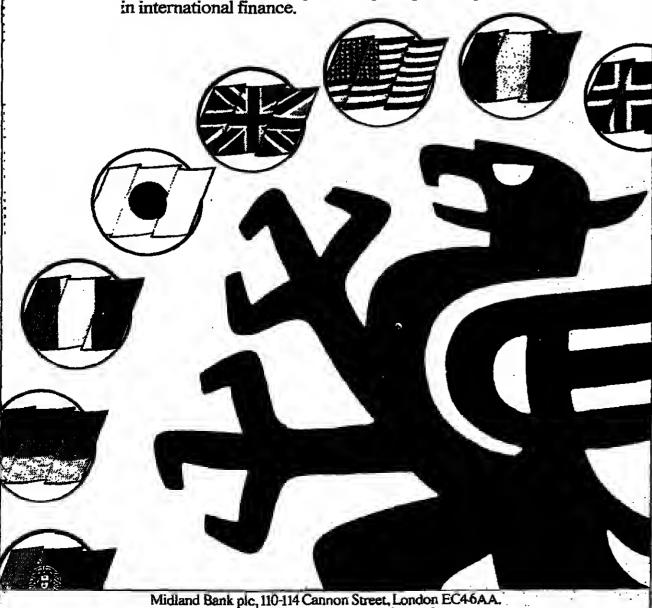
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Versailles, 1982: From left: Martens of Belgium, Suzuki of Japan, Thatcher of Britain, Reagan of the U.S., Mitterrand of France, Schmidt of West Germany, Trudeau of Canada, Spadolini of Italy and Thorn of Luxembourg.

Western Summits: Putting the Problems of the Industrial World in Their Place

By Henry Owen

WASHINGTON — When the Trilateral Commission V came into being 10 years ago, it represented a break with the then conventional thinking about postwar relations among the industrial nations.

That thinking centered around two concepts: A partnership of equals between a uniting Europe and the United States, as emmorated by President John

 A close economic and security alliance between Japan and the United States.

The proposal for a commission that would bring together private citizens from the three main industrial areas to discuss these areas' common problems suggested that, increasingly, the focus should henceforth be on relations among Japan, the European Community and the United States — rather than on the two subsets of bilateral rela-tions between the United States and other industrial re-

This purpose has been fulfilled to a considerable degree. While security relations among the industrial nations remain largely centered on the U.S.-Japanese and U.S.-Enropean alliances, their economic and other relations are increasingly dominated by the concept of trilateralism. This is reflected not only in a wide variety of government-

Some of the credit for increasing public acceptance of Trilateralism goes to the skill and perseverance of the commission's founders. The first three regional charmen Takeshi Watanabe, Max Kohnstamm and Gerard
 Smith — and the commission's first director, Zbigniew Brzezinski, played an important innovative role, as did their successors, including Georges Berthoin, David Rockefeller and George Franklin. The commission not only brought leading Japanese into constructive dialogue with Europeans, as well as Americans, it also produced serious trilateral studies of common problems of the in-

dustrial nations. The main reason for the success of Trilateralism, however, is that it ran with the grain of history. Annual eco-nomic summit meetings of heads of government of Japan, North America and the four main countries of the European Community began two years after the formation of the Trilateral Commission. The recognition that major economic needs could only be met by common action of the three main industrial regions, which had led to the creation of the commission, also led Helmnt Schmidt and Valery Gircard d'Fertains to propose a 1075 marking of Valery Gineard d'Estaing to propose a 1975 meeting of heads of government from these regions.

al conferences that bring together representatives of the venture that the heads of government turned to such men meetings in the governmental field, three main industrial regions. Meetings of the Trilateral as George Shultz and Nobuhiko Ushiba (the latter having The purposes of these two institutions have been mum-

The 1975 Rambonillet economic summit meeting was a success. It produced an agreement that eased the shift to agree on concrete actions at economic summit meeting from fixed to floating foreign exchange rates. Since then, annual economic summit meetings have given an important political impulse to the Kennedy Round Trade Negotiations in 1977 and 1978, brought agreement on the need to hasten the development of oil substitutes in 1979 and 1980, and set goals for increasing multilateral economic summit meeting at Wilsiamsburg in May.

The meeting that eased the shift to agree on concrete actions at economic summit meeting in this sense, the formation of the Trilateral Commission in 1973 may have helped to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the Trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the trilateral Commission meeting in Rome may help to pave the way for the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the trilateral commission in 1975 and 1976, the success at Rambouillet in 1975. In this same sense, the trilateral commission in 1975 and 1976, the success at Rambouillet in 1975 and 1976, the success at Rambouillet in 1975 and 1976, the success at Rambouillet in 1975 and 1976, the su

The greatest achievement of the summit meetings was probably the 1978 Boan agreement concerning U.S. de-control of oil prices, in return for European and Japanese trade and growth decisions desired by the United States. It is at least uncertain whether this politically difficult but essential action to reduce U.S. demand for oil could have been achieved except within the framework of a summit

The success of these economic summit meetings transformed trilateralism from a conceptual breakthrough in the private sector to a generally accepted feature of public policy. While other trilateral arrangements multiplied, the cutting edge of trilateralism remained the Trilateral Com-It is testimony to the importance and novelty of the mission in the private sector, and the economic summit

Commission, such as the one in Rome in April 1983, are no longer as unusual as was once the case.

Some of the careful for increasing public accentance of approval on milateralism.

belied to form the Trilateral Commission in planning this first summit meeting, which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting, which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting, which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting, which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting, which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each this first summit meeting which put the seal of political ings is to produce a better understanding of common each the case. makes it easier for leaders of the three industrial regions

But the process also works in reverse. While trilateralism has come a long way since the Trilateral Commission was founded it faces growing problems. Economic growth is stalled in the major industrial nations, unemployment is at record levels, pressures for protectionist and nationalist economic policies are increasing. In the face of these problems, the most recent economic summit meetings at Ottowa in 1981 and at Versailles in 1982 produced little of substance. Rifts among the European Com-

numity, the United States and Japan are widening.
The reasons are not hard to find. Governments at summit meetings in the early 1980s were more concerned with justifying national policies and ideologies (whether socialist or conservative) than with finding common ground for international action, which might alter or constrain these policies. Each government thought that its national action of the president for economic summits. He is a tions would meet the economic problems it was elected to

But these national policies have not proved adequate to the need. Economic recession has deepened. The voters have recently made clear their displeasure in some countries. Changes in policy are being made or considered as a result: greater austerity in France, and efforts to reduce outyear deficits in the United States, for example. These changes may make international cooperation easier to achieve, by reducing the gap between the national eco-nomic policies of the industrial countries.

So the Williamsburg summit meeting takes place in a time of transioon. In this fact lies hope for progress. Recpenition that common action is needed to meet common problems may be easier to achieve in this changing envi-

Jean Monnet used to say that there are two kinds of meetings: those that place people on opposite sides of the table, with the problem in between them, and those that place all the people on one side of the table and the problem on the other side. In the choice between these two methods lies the key to the success or failure of trilateralism, whether in Rome or at Williamsburg.

Investing in the Future of Democracy in an Increasingly Complex World

By Michel Crozier

PARIS — The Trilateral Commission report on the crisis of democracies sis of democracies was discussed in Kyoto in May 1975. This report had been written by a panel of social scientists: Prof. Samuel P. Huntington for North America. Prof. Joji Watanuki for Japan and myself for Europe. It was a think piece, that is, a document to be discus and not an agenda for action. Yet it produced shock

Some in Continental Europe, especially the Germans, denied there was a crisis; Anglo-Saxon pundits, on the other hand, attacked us because, for them, even talking about a crisis meant we were advocating the restriction of democracy. The radical left in the United States, and gradually in Europe, seized on the opportunity to de-nounce what they called the international conspiracy of the ruling elites who allegedly wished to defeat the pro-gressive forces in their own countries as well as in the Third World,

It culminated in the winter of 1977-1978 when the French Communist Party engineered a complex plot to discredit Raymond Barre, the French prime minister at the time who was a former member of the Trilateral Commission. They claimed that he was being used by the commission to conspire against French independence. political parties, trade unions and bureauctacies. Com- government have become inadequate to the tasks at hand.

When re-reading this short and dispassionate report seven years later, it is difficult to imagine why it incurred such strong and sometimes hysterical reactions. Especially since subsequent events, after the report's publication, generally appear to have borne out our warnings! Yet the problems are still with us, and discussion is more crucial than ever. It is high time that intellectuals and responsible elites in the Western world and Japan seriously discuss our common problems.

What did we say? First of all, that governments in all advanced democracies were more and more paralyzed by a growing overload of pressures and commitments; secondly, that the vagaries of the communication system and the rhetoric of electoral campaigns led to an increasing gap between the eerie world of political discourse and bureaucratic maze of reality; third, that indecisiveness, which is endemic in governmental configurations under pressure, was contaminating the electoral politics. ments. More complexity allows more freedom to those And that the erratic movements of the latter tended to who participate; on the other hand more freedom brings alienate citizens. In order to find the answer to the prob- greater complexity. lems posed by these issues, the emerging basic dilemmas of complex democratic societies had to be understood.

result of the increasing sophistication of science and tech-nology and the related interdependence of people, profes-and secrecy and hierarchy was the other side of the coin. sions, trades, regions and countries.

Complexity increases problems of governments while capacity to govern has substantially weakened. Why? If one goes beyond simple anecdotal explanations, there is to be seen throughout Western societies a strong and ir-repressible demand for more individual freedom of choice. This trend is the pride of the Western world. It has enjoy, whether in our human and sexual relationships or in the area of consumer goods and professional priorities, is the direct result of our economic and social achieve-

And this is the plight of governments throughout the Western world. Not that it is impossible per se to govern There was no point in arbitrarily accusing governments, complex systems. But our present forms and processes of

and secrecy and hierarchy was the other side of the coin. And while subtlety and skill have increased, hierarchy, distance and secrecy have vanished; thus governments cannot count on any lead time against undue publicity.

In order to develop new forms of government that can not only handle technical complexity but, even more importantly, deal with open systems in which people can enjoy a greater degree of freedom while allowing for the problems posed by instant communication, we must undergo basic changes that can be as momentous as those of the Founding Fathers of our modern democracies.

We should have no fear about the results. It will lead to more democracy and more human care. But we must rec- parative endeavor. And Japan, North America and Westognize the importance of the task and the necessity of tremendous investment. Neither mere cosmetics nor simple rhetoric - in the form of a set of neat answers in response to the questions posed by decentralization, selfmanagement, socialism or the return to a free market system -can help us.

New concepts of social and political rationality are needed, as well as improved understanding of the operations of complex social systems. It is sad to discover that Organisations in Paris.

plexity is a fact of modern democratic life because it is the Previously the system had relied on a subtle screening of during these years the investment in knowledge on all these basic problems of democracies has decreased instead of increased. Indeed the tremendous capacities of enthusiasm and innovation of youth to prospect these new areas of knowledge have lain fallow. If only half the budgets wastefully spent on public relations campaigns were invested in a better understanding of social regulations and government, and there was a greater investment to encourage innovative experiments to develop effective democratic forms to handle conflicts and contradictions, we would improve our chances to rapidly move ahead,

> What would the role of Trilateralism be with these als in mind? Trilateralism is certainly not the answer. But there are few better paths to knowledge than coutern Europe present the most extraordinary array of experience from which we can learn to the benefit of all. The building of the 18th-century democracies could never have succeeded without the constant exchange and stimplation between Europe and North America. Rejuvenation in our time requires a new spirit of flux and exchange.

The writer is the director of the Centre de Sociologie des

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NMB Bank's key figures as at December 31, 1982 (in millions of Dutch guilders - 1 US\$ = DfL 2.62):

Balance sheet total Dfl. **59,550** Dfl. 57,116 Total deposits Dfl. 37,884 Debtors

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bined balance sheet total.

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growth of our foreign loan portfolio.

in 1982 by 7% to more than Dfl. 59 billion.

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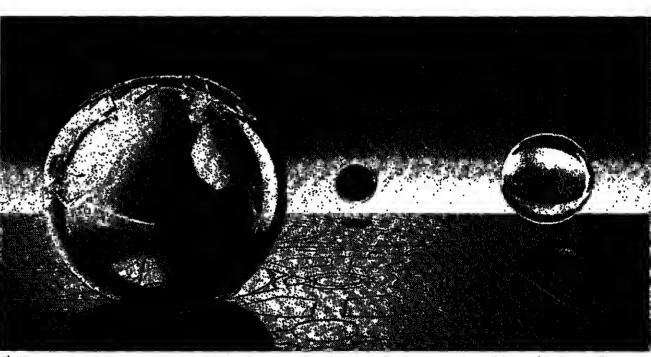
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TRILATERALISM

Europe: Coping With the Shock Of Japan's New Economic Strength

By Rene Foch

DARIS - For many years after I the war, Europe, comfortably ensconced in the Atlantic alliance. lived under U.S. protection, while Japan was doing likewise under a constitution imposed by Douglas MacArthur and a peace treaty drafted by John Fester Dulles.

Then Japan's new economic strength began to make inroads in the U.S. market. European documents at that time explained smugly that Europe was protected by the distance. When Japanese exports, sometimes diverted from the U.S. market by so-called voluntary gusped in reigned surprise as they saw their deficit with Japan grow tenfold in 10 years.

The shock was all the more violeur in that Japanese exports, concentrated on some well-chosen sectors, did not aim at acquiring market share but at eliminating whole industrial branches in Europe, like the motorcycle or camera industries. So, in a sense, the first impact of Trilateralism was the irruption of Japanese economic power in the weil-trodden field of European-U.S. relations, sometimes acrimonious but at least familiar.

The shock was cultural as well. For more than a century, since the Meiji era. Japan had imitated European or U.S. models. Suddenly, industrial branches in Europeans discovered the virtues. or rather the threat of Japanese methods, and one began to talk in Europe about the Japanese model, adding immediately that sociologi-cal differences made its adaptation to Europe impossible.

In fact cultural barriers prevent Europeans from recognizing that Trilateral Farm. some Japanese concepts are close is something closer to European ideas than the ease with which French experience.

European artichoke, leaf by leaf, rope.) The French, for instance, tried to Conversely, if Trilateralism in of the European Community, and a

their domestic market to a German industry strengthened by Japanese

plodge to limit sales of video tape recorders, cars, machine-tools, hi-fi vereignües. equipment, motorcycles and quartz

vis-a-vis Tokyo the experience they had already had in their bilateral relationship with Washington or in vided they fall. The pressures of their trilateral partners compel them to develop a common trade policy, as provided for, incidental-ly, in the Common Market treaty. At the in

The shock was all the more violent in that Japanese exports, concentrated on some wellchosen sectors, did not aim at acquiring market share

A minimum of unity among Europeans is a prerequisite if they want to be, as George Orwell might have put it as equal as the others in the

The consequence of this limited to their own: The security of jobs but growing unity is not so much in hig Japanese firms, for instance. protectionism as new forms of cotechnological joint ventures. These to eliminate the obstacles. fire their workers, Japanese notions of quality control are not all that different from traditional German craftsmanship, and the close partnership between the civil service methods used for many years by U.S. firms in Europe are now inserved Jean Monnet so well, they should identify one issue small enough to be manageable, big enough to be decisive. As this writness between Misson and the close partnership between the civil service nership between the civil service ventures between Nissan and Alfa er sees it, the problem of the hour and industry is not foreign to Romeo, or Honda and British Ley- is to achieve a joint management of land, or the contribution of Japa- oil prices that makes it possible for At first, reactions in Europe nese technology in the recent economic recovery to take place were purely national and complete. Thomson-Telefunken deal. Japa- without creating the conditions for by ineffective, allowing Japanese nese firms will be more and more a third oil shock, exporters to pluck, so to speak, the part of the industrial picture in Eu-

nesc cars. First, they lost some of their traditional expon markets to the Japanese, and then shares of the Japanese, and then shares of the Japanese. North-South relationships.

The truth of the maner is that competition. Something else had to the economies of the irilateral be tried. Finally, last February, the countries are by now so interlocked Europeans, negotiating on a Com-munity-wide basis, obtained from The problem is to reconcile this the new Japanese government a growing economic interdependance with traditional national so-

A first step was taken in 1960 ratches. when the Organization for Europe-Thus the Europeans repeated an economic Cooperation was transformed into the current Organization for Economic Cooperation and Develonment with the agreements, began to flood Europeans the General Agreement on Tariffs membership of the United States pean markets as well. Europeans and Trade; united they stand, diand Canada, and, in 1964, with the membership of Japan. But never have governments used this machinery as vigorously as they

> At the initiative of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, a first meeting of the leaders of industrialized democracies was held in Rambouillet in 1975. It was a businesslike affair, but since then the public relations side of these summit meetings seems to have taken precedence over serious discussions.

the trade representatives of the denied that the trilateral countries United States, Canada, Japan and are divided by their position in the Europe — Europe being represent-ed by the EC Commission. international economic and politi-cal scene, as well as by their region-

Private groups like the Trilateral al and national interests. Commission also play a part - not in solving the common problems but in recognizing them, which would seem a prerequisite if they are to be solved.

Obviously, when leaders of the major countries of the industrialized world meet at Williamsburg in May, they will talk about the signs of economic recovery that have begun to appear in some countries. and about what can be done to operation, direct investments and stimulate the movement or at least

The writer is a former high official protect their automobile industry deed had a greal impact in Europe. Some the European Commission and a national quota against Japa- Europe also had an impact on the sigh.

The Coming Out of America

(Continued from Page 7S)

than we do the extent of the change in American attitudes toward the outside world during the last ball century. Americans tend not to be very perceptive about the ways in which they are constantly redefining themselves and their nation. But we have redefined ourselves and our place in the world since Franklin D. Roosevelt led us into World War II.

Americans rarely try to explain just what happened to that self-reliant, proudly isolatimist country that the United States used to be. Of course, the war itself was the key factor in pushing America into the world, but there were many other influences. And this was not a sudden transformation. The United States did jump into foreign intrigues even before the war was over, but it has taken the best part of 40 years for America to become truly "internationalized."

This transformation of the American role in the world can be described as the result of great political and economic forces that reshaped the entire world after the war, and perhaps this is the correct description. It certainly would have been difficult for the United States in resist the pressures pulling it into an active international role.

Foreigners visiting America for the first time often seem struck by the insularity of this enormous country. They complain that the American news media give shon shrift to inreign news, that ordinary Americans dn not seem to know Paraguay from Bulgaria, that America is

This is a fair perception for a European, who lives on a crowded continent and cannot avoid an internationalist outlook. But in fact the apparent isolation of modern America is misleading, because so much of this country now is plugged into the outside world. Most significantly, the people who run this country are now likely to be people who also know the outside world from direct personal

It is the process of getting that experience that has been so important to the transformation of America. The Trilateral Commission has been one of many vehicles that have brought influential Americans into close personal contact with their counterparts in the other industrial democra-

But for Americans there had to be more to it than the inexorable forces of history. It had to be a human process as well.

cies. It would be impossible to ascribe particular significance to any one of them, but the commission certainly deserves an important place on the list.

In fact, it is the success of the commission and other such groups at creating a kind of international establishment of dominant personalities in the industrial democracies that has made it the target of rightist crazies in the United States. For there are still powerful strains in the American character that are suspicious of outsiders and fearful of all relationships with foreigners.

But those strains have now been relegated to the fringes of American life. Perhaps the best recent symbol of this change was the unlikely presidency of Jimmy Carter, a small-rown Georgian who became a genuine international statesman, albeit one of inconsistent talents. And of course, Jimmy Carter's first real introduction to the outside world came as a member of the Trilateral Commis-

The writer is associate editor of The Washington Post. He has reported from Moscow and Indochina.

Labor: A Plea for Larger Role in World Discussions

By Heinz Oskar Vetter summit meeting proposals is not directed by national interest.

DUESSELDORF — The idea of Trilateralism — to look at North America, Japan and Europe as three areas with a common des-More discrete and more work- tiny in the world - cannot be manlike are the regular meetings of questinned. But neither can it be cal scene, as well as by their region-

> impact on world developments, then continued consultation, leading to a better understanding formal groupings. When one looks at the increasing number of important issues and at the actual performance of the trilateral world, one wonders how much further we still have to come than simply accepting the idea that the trilateral

In May, the leaders of the seven leading Western industrial nations will hold their economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Although such meetings are not intended to produce decisions but rather to

process is needed.

Subjects for summit meetings have often been limited to some of the most pressing problems of the day. And it is sometimes more in-teresting to see which topics are bring together personalities from

For example, although the eco-nomic problems of the summit countries have featured prominently in the discussions, the pressing If they want to have a common problem of increasing unemployment has only very recently caught the attention of the summit members — this in spite of the fact that the national trade union centers of among them — if not to a con-sensus of opininn — is indispensa-ble. This idea has been taken up on 1977 have presented statements to inter-governmental levels as well as each summit meeting, pointing to within a number of official and in- the major economic and employment problems and to the solutions they envisage.

This is not a case for discarding the world economic summits, but for proposing to the participants that they re-evaluate their performance and the original objective of the summit meeting, which is not to prepare or to continue the business of their ministries or ambassa-

in the context of summit meetings, one might also reflect on the produce decisions but rather to objectives of the Trilateral Com-lead to consultations and propos-mission. The ideas of trilateral als, one sometimes wonders summit meetings and of the Trilawhether proposals for common apteral Commission originated alproaches ever last much longer most at the same time - and both than the publication of long com- from the feeling that trilateral dis-

harming one another.

When the idea for the Trilateral bring together personalities from the trilateral area, from different walks of life, to discuss the issues of our time and to make independent suggestinns - this proposal widely resembled the philosophy of West German labor organizations at that time: namely, that conflicts could be resolved or avoided and problems overcome by consultations between the parties con-

In West Germany, that led to the creation of the so-called Konzer-tierte Aktion of government, em-ployers and trade unions. Some years later, the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) and the European Trade Union Congress (ETUC) were instrumental in establishing a "tripartite conference" of governments, employers and trade unions for the European

Community area. These institutions and the Trilateral Commission share certain characteristics. They are informal (some more, some less). They do not make decisions but rather issue proposals. In following such objectives, they seek to reach a consensus of opinion through compromise, not to create conflicts.

Neither Konzertierre Aktion nor

tries of the trilateral region wanted to maintain their impact on world development and to keep from development and development an partnership in labor-management topics, it is interesting to look a relations — and in government the subjects that Trilateral Com-management-labor relations — is mission reports do not cover. In only something for better times.

> This is not only a problem in in-dustrial relations. The continuing threats to trans-Atlantic, European national, reginnal or group self-in-terest — are many. And in spite of my critical remarks about the per-formance of world summit meetthe discussions prevented open conflicts, although they did not there are fewer than 10 trade unsolve the existing problems. Nevertheless, a relationship based on "As long as they talk, they do not in the commission to seek to have

> Trilateral Commission certainly were not affected by economic and were not affected by economic and political development within the milateral area. Meetings proceed in 1983 as they did in 1973, and there remains for the commission the common task of discussing ideas for curing the defects and evils of this world.
>
> lateral region, and at the trilateral countries relations with the rest of the world. And more recognition should be given to the social aspects of the topics discussed, and to a larger participation by labor and other social groups.

Discussions and reports certainty enlighten the members of the The writer is a member of the Eu-

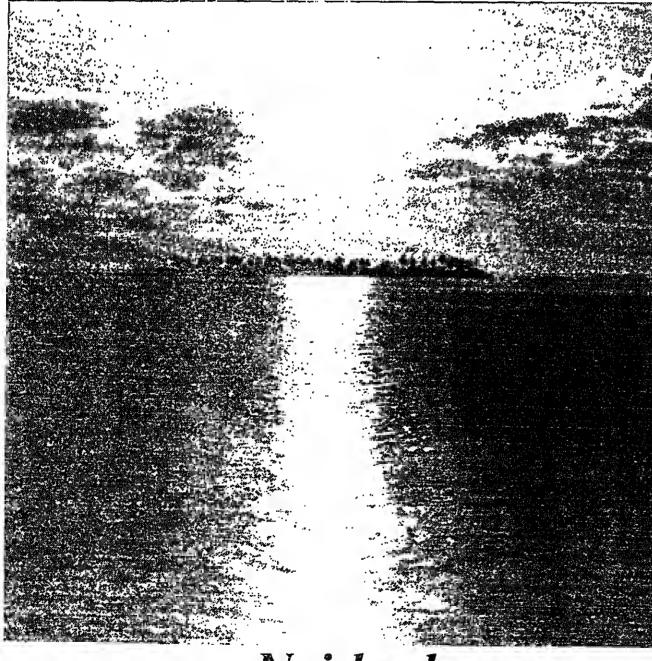
particular, the social aspects of many topics have been neglected.

One wonders whether the composition of the membership does and trilateral unity - because of not lead to this selective process in ings, it has in be recognized that whatever reason, out of more than 300 members of the commission.

shoot" is insufficient for an alli- influence on daily politics by takance in which members do not in- ing up the subjects of daily politics, tend to shoot all one another anyway.

The friendly relations within the Trilateral Commission certainly more at the hasic problems of living the commission of the commission ing together as members of the trilateral region, and at the trilateral

commission. The results might inropean Parliament and a former
fluence their thoughts and actions. chairman of the German Federation
Perhaps that is all that can be exof Trade Unions. He is a member of
the right from the pieck of the corn, the Trilateral Commission.



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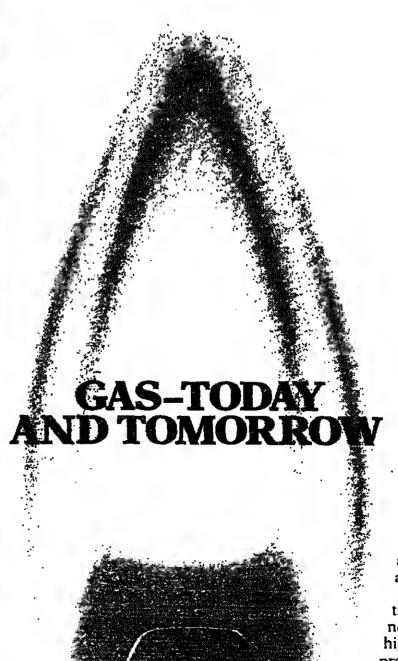
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Who Will Pay for Lower Oil Prices?

By Daniel Yergin

AMBRIDGE, Mass. — The "surprise-free scenario" is the prporate pianner's dream. Alas, he world has a habit of delivering surprises. When it comes to energy, surprise has followed surprise over he last decade; and oil went from 17.50 a barrel to, at least for a time, nore than \$30 a barrel - to the fistress of corporate planner, gov-imment official and plain consum-

These particular surprises have been very costly. The oil shocks, more than anything else, have drivon up inflation in the years since 1973. At the same time, they have been a driving force behind the world slumps, both as a result of the sudden transfer of income and of the policy measures taken to combat inflation. The costs are funtally clear in the number of memployed — which has risen in the industrial world, from about nine million people in the early 1970s to about 35 million today. We are still assimilating the politi-cal consequences of all this.

Of course, the latest unwilling recipients of surprise are not the oil importers, but the oil exporters. In the first months of 1983, they saw demand for their oil only half of what it had been in 1979, with deviate the first months of 1979, with deviate the first months of 1983, they saw astating impact on revenues and thus on the commitments and plans they had made since 1979. The market has its feedbacks and minies, and \$34-a-barrel oil inevi-tably eroded their share of the mar-

the result that the dynamics of the world's energy economy are quite different today from a decade ago.

The adjustment has taken three forms. One is the development of non-OPEC oil. Mexico, the North Sea and Alaska together added six Sea and Alaska together added six million barrels a day to the world market in the late 1970s. The latter two, at least, might never have been economic without the 1973

price increases. Secondly, the march toward greater relative dependence upon oil has been thrown into retreat, as other energy sources — principally coal, but also nuclear and, to a lesser degree, renewable resources have displaced oil. For instance, by 1980, the Japanese coment industry
— completely dependent on oil in
1973 — had switched entirely to

The most striking change has been in demand — and that may turn out to be the most lasting surprise of all. For a considerable loosening of the link between economic activity and energy consumption has taken place, despite the most emphatic declarations that this was impossible. Between 1973 and 1981, the industrial world became 16-percent more energy efficient.

What of the next decade? Can we look forward to great stability in the balance between supply and There is a strong desire in some circles to ignore the costs already

At this point, no one knows or can know - bow much of the change in the energy economy is the result of permanent conserva-tion, of behavioral changes, or of recession. There are other important puzzles, such as technological innovation, economic growth, public attitudes, depletion rates for existing oil production, and possible new additions to world oil supplies. (Which banker is going to lend Mexico money in the near future to

further develop its considerable oil

In other words, there is still good reason to fear, as the International Energy Agency warned in its World Energy Outlook, that energy problems could again act as a constraint on economic growth — as they have so painfully done over the last decade. Prudence would be the constraint on the constraint on economic growth — as the appropriate stance as we look toward the next decade. It could well prove as unwise for the oil importers to assume that the present conditions in the world oil market will last through the next 10 years as it was for the oil exporters to assume that the conditions of 1979-1981 would go on indefinitely.

circles to ignore the costs already the writer is chief author of experienced, deny the reality and simply proced them last month to cut the price.

Part of this fall in demand for the Organization of Petroleum Experienced of the organization of The writer is chief author of

Drilling for oil.



The impact on the developing countries has been particularly severe. As world production and trade have shrunk, the demand for their exports has decreased. The prices of non-oil commodities have dropped to their lowest levels in 40 years.

By A.W. Clausen

WASHINGTON — The liquidity problems that have surfaced in parts of the developing world have been prevented from explod-ing into a global debt crisis of a remarkable cooperative effort involving industrialized and developing countries, international institutions and commercial banks. That spirit of cooperation must be strengthened by nations and instinutions on a permanent basis if global economic xpansion is to resume and he sustained.

The first small signs of an economic recovery have begun to appear on the borizon for a num-ber of industrialized countries. They could mark an approaching end to the most pervasive and most stubborn recession the world has known n 40 years

The impact of the recession has been severe. After decades of impressive growth, production in the industrialized countries has declined. The rapid increase in international trade that stimuated the growth in production has been haited. The industrialized countries have tried to check inflation with stringent monetary policies. But budget deficits have remained large. Interest rates therefore have risen to record high levels - suppressing investment, production and demand, driving up unemployment and thereby

The impact on the developing countries has been particularly severe. As world production and trade have shrunk, the demand for their exports has decreased. The prices of non-oil ommodities have dropped to their lowest levels in 40 years. With the decline in export earnings and the high level of interest rates, these countries have found it more difficult to service their external horrowings.

The debt servicing problems do not extend to developing countries as a whole. They are serious only in certain specific countries, including some that export oil and some that do not. Although centering on individual countries, the problems demand concerted action. The num-ber of cases of debt rescheduling has risen expansion of the last 30 years. As a corollary,

years as in the previous 25.

The recession has hit the poorest countries hardest. The fall in commodity prices has re-duced their export earnings, and they do not have the economic strength to borrow the funds they need from commercial sources. Yet the flow of concessional funds remains extremely limited. Development programs therefore have had to be cut back sharply in a group of coun-tries that are so poor that they can least afford to make such cuts.

Against this background, the economic recovery now incipient in some industrialized countries becomes of first significance for the world as a whole. These countries account for twothirds of global production. They predominate in international trade and they are the major source of the capital flows that nourish econom-ic expansion. Their health has a direct impact the bealth of the global economy. That is why it is of the utmost importance that the eco-nomic recovery now in seed be sustained, but also that it be disciplined and noninflationary so that the painful progress made in the fight

against inflation is not lost.

Although the role of the industrialized countries is crucial it has to be complemented by appropriate policies and actions in the develop-ing nations. The fundamental need for both groups is twofold. The first is a stronger com-milment to economic progress as a political and cultural priority. The second is a clearer recognition of the increasing interdependence of to-day's world; nations, both rich and poor, and institutions, both public and private, must co-operate more closely if the enormous problems ahead are to be addressed effectively.

The commitment to economic progress can be tested in a number of ways. Among the most important is whether countries, facing the protectionist pressures generated by the recession, remain committed to the liberalization of trade

sharply; almost as many developing countries are both developed and developing nations bave had to reschedule loans in the last two making the structural adjustments necessary to improve productivity? Are domestic economic management policies aimed both at promoting growth and at nothing less than checking inflation? Is enough being done to control the in-crease in national budget expenditures? Is the adjustment to the end of the cheap energy era being encouraged?

The handling of the debt problems that have arisen in some developing countries exemplifies the kind of closer cooperation between nations and institutions that is required. There is a growing recognition that these problems are essentially those of liquidity, not solvency; that they are manageable; and that they call for con-certed action involving not only the industrialized and developing countries, but also com-mercial banks and such institutions as the Inter-national Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The World Bank, for instance, bas strengthened its policy dialogue to assist developing countries in evolving more effective policies and institutions. Under a special action program, it is speeding up disbursements to belp borrowers cope with the shortage of resources that has cut their development plans. Together with its affiliate, the International Finance Corp., it is expanding its role as a catalyst for private investments. And it is trying to improve the flow of information and analysis that might stabilize international capital markets and encourage com-

mercial lending especially by smaller banks.

Despite such actions, however, one deficiency of key importance remains. The poorest of the poor countries are among those hit hardest by the recession. They need the kind of concession aldevelopment assistance the World Bank proal development assistance the World Bank pro-vides through its affiliate, the International Delopment Association. But the IDA has suffered from severe funding problems, mainly due to sbortfalls in contributions from the United States. The urgent needs of the very poor, therefore, are being met most inadequately.

The writer is president of the World Bank,

East-West Relations: Economic Ties Are a Needed First Step to Detente

By Robert V. Roosa and William M. Reichert

TEW YORK — Once again, East-West relations are mishandled aspect of East-West relations are mishandled aspect of East-West relations has been the coordination "strategic" nature, but for the West of trade and economic policies among the Western nations. The made narrow enough to win supdeployment. Despite a nervous destabilizing impact of last sumport from all countries, and then mer's debacle over the Soviet gas must be applied more consistently. awareness on both sides that superpipeline contracts has likely done A narrower approach, however, is
power sniping is edging us toward more, by an order of magnitude, to apparently in contradistinction to a dizzying precipice, we will proba-bly stumble through, again, just a bit worse for wear, and probably not rouch wiser. Is there nothing have occurred through normal that can be done, short of these repeated alarms and the fraying of the domestic and international conflicts within the NATO alliance to lessen the strains?

tions in recent years-cannot be future security of Europe than any measured in terms of calming successes, but in terms of how much may or may not be deployed, retrogression has been avoided. As buproved coordination of are some gaps through which gains for both sides might be possible.

frontations between East and West ing to brush aside the critical strarelations, it is worth considering whether the absence of stable and consistent economic relations between the Western nations and the Soviet Union and its allies has seriously diminished the prospects for Western security.

Economic ties alone cannot, of course, prevent political and strategic rivalry. That was, perhaps, the nnocent bope of the detente of the 1970s in its early bloom. But compatible international economic contacts are surely a prerequisite for reasonably stable political relanons. Yet despite the ample evidence of the importance of economic policies in relations among the Western allies, economic con-siderations are still generally relegated to a residual role in East-West relations, and particularly in relations between the two super-

The recent U.S. approach has been characterized by the attempt to use trade and credit as weapons ather than as bridges. The rationile has been that feedgrain and advanced technology, for example, are so important to the Soviet Unon that embargoes or sanctions imiting access to them will compel avorable changes in Soviet behavor. Instead, as carried out, such eforts to exert leverage have boomranged — causing the Soviet Un-on to direct its promising markets o other suppliers, and creating disuptive tensions among the West-

retrogression has been avoided. As long as relations between the United States and the Soviet Union renonic policy toward the East does than if it tries to attempt a widenot require rigid conformity. Disareaching quarantine of the Soviet main aggressively adversary, rather greement is not always destructive. economy, than becoming constructively competitive, this repetition of chal-lenges is likely to persist. But there more sensitive to the unequally allocated costs or gains that may or both sides might be possible.

Although each of the recent contrade with the East. A cutoff of trade with the Soviet Union and has been geopolitical in origin, all Eastern Europe is comparatively have involved a significant economic dimension. Without intendpeans than to the United States or tegic and political issues involved Japan; conversely, the West Euroin the deterioration of East-West peans stand to gain more from ex-

> The United States, appearing in-sensitive to these considerations, has behaved erratically and at times ham-fistedly, frequently without consultation with its allies, in using economic weapons against the Soviet Union. But the United States, in a two superpower world, bears the responsibility of having to react to Soviet misbehavior, and the West Europeans have not developed any coherent alternatives for coordinated Western policy.

> The more positive potentials for East-West economic relations lie in the value of expanded trade, pro-vided uniquely sensitive military technology can be effectively excluded. Substantial economic benefits may be gained from enabling each side to tap the resources of the other through non-subsidized, nondiscriminatory and mutually advantageous trade. Over the near term, financial constraints and the low capacity of the COMECON countries to export marketable goods will limit these gains, but the

long-term potential is significant. There can be important strategic benefits as well. To be sure, the naive hope that the West can lock the East into a web of interdepen-dence has been justly discredited, but to the extent that normalized economic exchange reduces mistrust and paranois and increases social welfare, security can be en-

some recent proposals from the U.S. Defense Department, But at the levels of sophistication already reached on both sides, the Sovie military threat may now be deter-mined more by Soviet political will than by any major differences belessen the strains? over intermediate-range nuclear tween Soviet and Western econom-Any progress of East-West rela- weapons may do more to affect the ic and technological capacity. With freer trade in the goods and services of the civilian economies, the West is more likely to enjoy a rela-

> Geopolitical confrontation appears increasingly to be a negative-sum game; each side may expend vast resources to maintain military capabilities, but there are not likely to be any winners. Economic exchange can be a positive-sum game, in which both sides gain. The West need not begrudge Eastem economic gains, especially is they are equally to the West's bene-fit. As long as the Western nations remain dedicated to the economic dynamism of trade and competition, which has brought enormous gains in social welfare since World War II, the West would need never fear economic progress in the East.

The Williamsburg econom summit meeting at the end of May will probably turn, as have the previous summits meetings, to East-West economic relations. No comprehensive solutions or major initiatives can be expected in the current environment. Instead, there are opportunities for finding little bridges to the East that can establish and build ties in politically neutral areas. The frustrations of recent conflicts between the superpowers and within the alliance ought to instill a new readiness to try to seek out the sectors of mutual self-interest. The time may be approaching when, with neither fanfare nor overblown expectations, opportunities can be found for moving forward to more coordinated and pragmatic Western economic policies toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The writers are with Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. Mr. Roosa, a Trilateral Commission member, was one of the three authors of the commission's "East-West Trade at a Crossroads" report, published in 1982, and Mr. Reichert was an asso-



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Japan: Breaking Down the Global Barriers

(Continued from Page 7S) bout sharing the global respons offices among these three regions of the world. In that, Japan has

een sometimes criticized that it is rying to get a free ride, and that and of thing. Now we are going to hange that attitude, we are going o share the global responsibility much more than before. That was ery strongly promoted by the idea

Q.: It is not due to Mr. Nakaone's becoming prime minister so

3. Oh no, no. Mr. Nakasone is course thinking along the same as we do, but we have been, ight from the beginning almost, haring greater responsibility in the

Mr. Nakasone is known to be more teralism? of an internationalist among Japa-nese prime ministers, would you Japan is concerned?

A.: Certamly, he has made very strong statements about our security problems, Japan's contribution to the security obligations with the United States, and he also mentions that we must also cooperate with the NATO countries insofar as security concerns the defense of Japan, you see. And therefore I think certainly the prime minister's emergence will contribute to the

strengths of the idea.

Q.: Would you say that, while the future, if there is one, of Trils

A.: Oh, I think Trilateralism will never die, that's what I am consay that the advent of Mr. Naka- vinced of. And I think it's an idea some as prime minister has helped to be strengthened by all of us the Trilateralism concept as far as And I think that at the coming meeting in Rome I want to stres

this nort very strongly. Q.: What do you feel are the Japanese handicaps in participating in the Trilateralism concept and in the commission. Language,

A.: Yes. Language. And meetings more often take place in Europe or the United States, you see. People don't come to Japan very often so they have got to travel a long distance to meet there. That is certainly sometimes a handicap for

Q.: What in the Japanese view is many people.

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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CAPITAL RESEARCH

International Herald Tribune

TECHNOLOGY

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 16-17, 1983

By LEONARD SILK

America's Technological Edge Is in Danger, Academy Finds

NEW YORK — The United States, powerhouse of the industrial revolution in the 20th century, has been suffering from acute anxiety that it is losing its industrial and technological leadership to other countries, and losing ground in important world markets to countries that have forged ahead through close cooperation between business and

To sindy the problem, the National Academy of Sciences 14 months ago assembled a distinguished panel of economists, businessmen, engineers and scientists, headed by Howard A. Johnson, chairman of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Frank Press, president of the academy, said the most remarkable thing about the report, which is emitted "International Competition in Advanced Technology: Decisions for America," was that strong-minded and independent people, who started far apart, came to the unanimous conclusion that U.S. technological leadership is vulnerable both from the conclusion that U.S. technological leadership is vulnerable both from domestic weaknesses and from

The American

secondary system for

teaching science and

mathematics is in

primary and

trouble, the

damaging practices of other coun-The panel reached a double-edged recommendation. The first part was that the U.S. government should take a stronger hand in lelping to maintain the nation's ca-pacity for technological innova-tion, to benefit its domestic economy, its national security and its competition for global markets. The second was that the govern-

CAPTAL The second was that the government should pursue policies to reduce trade frictions iroubling expensions and political relations between the United States and its principal industrialized allies, and, if necessary, get tough if other countries refuse to cooperate in opening up their markets.

The panel called for "the most immediate hard bargaining" against such unfair trade apparents of exercises.

The panel called for "the most immediate nard pargaining against such unfair trade practices as predatory pricing the targeting of specific units and unfair trade practices as predatory pricing the targeting of specific units and unfair trade practices as predatory pricing the targeting of specific units and unfair trade practices as predatory pricing the targeting of specific units and unfair trade practices as predatory pricing the targeting of specific units and units industrial strategies, government intervention to force the purchase of products from domestic suppliers, and restrictions on foreign direct investment, particularly those restrictions that deny distribution outlets for. U.S. advanced technology products.

To deal with such cases, the panel proposed a series of escalating actions, ranging from bilateral discussions to formal dispute proceedings. If all else failed, it called on the United States to take unilateral action abprotect the national interest as a step of last resort.

The panel recommended one major organizational change: A biennial submet-level review of the innovative capacity and trade competitiveness and the United States. The review would cover not only research and development but also manufacture and distribution. It would also assess the broad elements that affect innovation, including the macroecon-environment, regulatory policy, patent policy and the antitrust laws.

Greater Aid to Education Urged

The report, presented Thursday at a hearing of the Senate Finance Committee, calls for greater governmental aid to education, both higher and lower. The American primary and secondary system for teaching science and mathematics is in trouble, the report says, noting that the higher productivity growth of the Japanese economy has been attributed partly to the quality of that country's pre-college educational system.

Thus the American spotlight is back on the factors affecting economic

growth, Basically, there are two forces behind growth. One is a set of cultural factors, including science, technology and the skills, education and drive of a nation's people. The other is a set of economic factors, especially the accumulation of capital and its investment in plant and equipment or in research and deselepment.

On the cultural side, the United States still looks very strong. Ameri-

can scientists still lead the world in winning Nobel Prizes. There is a zest in science and cogingering that carries over into many high-rechnology

Concern About Social Divisions

is about the astron's so educational dispertises, with fissures developing along class lines. The large number of unshelled and undereducated workers hampers the nation's technical and industrial progress.

On the economic side, persistently high interest rates and low rates of

savings and investment are slowing the growth of productivity. While many small companies are showing remarkable dynamism and have ready access to venture capital, basic U.S. industries are having trouble. ng long-term funds at costs below auticipated rates of return.

High interest rates, resulting from the clash between loose fiscal and tight money policies, have made the dollar so overpriced as to undermine U.S. exports and overstimulate imports. And high interest rates have helped slow the growth of the U.S. and world economies. The academy report should help mobilize government support for the nation's slipping technological and inarmational trade position. It could

also help improve the macroeconomic and social environment for believether stock has repeatedly helped to carry the market to record heights.

Thursday, IBM traded at a record heights.

Thursday, IBM traded at a record heights.

Thursday, IBM traded at a record price of \$110 before closing at \$109.50, up 75 cents. Meanhighly visible name," said Jay P. Stevens of Dean Witter Reynolds.

The psychology on IBM can at of \$1,165.25. growth, if U.S. policymakers will read it and take it seriously.

The New York Times

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Prices Up Modestly On NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed at record levels for the third consecutive day Friday, with volume remaining at about the same level as Thursday.

Analysts said some investors

were eashing in on pre-weekend profits from the best rally of the year. But buying interest remained strong in automobile issues but

spread throughout the list.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 6.00 points at a record 1171.25 after a buying spirit in the final minutes brought the index to its bich for the day.

dex to its high for the day.

The transportation index improved 6.04 points to 529.94 and in proved 6.14 points to 529.94 and in the broader market, advance led declines by a three-to-two margin. Volume declined slightly to 89.7 million shares from the 90.2 mil-tion traded Thursday.

The Dow had climbed 51.76 points in the previous six sessions and 327.72 since the 12 miles the

and 387.73 since Aug. 12, when the rally began.
Analysts said despite the profit-

taking the rally was being sus-tained by Americans horrying to open individual retirement ac-counts before the midnight tax-fil-

Huge amounts of that money were being poured into mutual funds, which in turn are moving into the stock market in an unexpected bonanza. A. New. York To poll showed \$30 billion has poured into IRAs in the past

Investors were encouraged by overnment reports that showed industrial production rose 1.1 percent in March while producer prices were falling 0.1 percent.
On the NYSE floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active issue, up 1% to 66%.

Chrysler was second, up % to 21%. American Motors was third, unchanged at 6%. General Motors was up.16 to 64 and Ford, which aunounced a recall of 6,600 of its 1983 Mustang convertibles, was off. 12 to 44.

The auto stocks have been in the sportight all week since reporting a surge in eatly April sales.

IBM, which rose & Thursday after reporting a 24 percent increase in first-quarter carnings, was up % to 110% in active trading.

Thinly traded Metromedia was. lysts said about 45 percent of the caught."

2.8 million Metromedia shares out—

The use of inside information has been a grawing the probability of the control of the caught. standing are owned by manage-

to dismiss a suit filed against it by ing deceit to win a \$100 million So- target if someone has insider knowledge and wants to

By Vartanig G. Vartan
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Once again,
Wall Street is finding that, as IBM



Insider Trading in Options A Challenge to Regulators

CHICAGO - Insider trading in options has be-

come a sticky problem for the traders and regulators of the nation's options exchanges, insider trading has moved into the options pins, propelled by the
chance to make staggering profits. Ambiguous laws
covering insider trading in options and the relative
case of evaluing enforcement procedures add to the
laws of evaluing

Receasily, a handful of highly sensitive cases, particularly one involving Thomas Reed, a special assistant to President Ronald Reagan, have come to light as a result of renewed enforcement activity by the Securities and Exchange Commission. But many less publicized cases may be falling through the holes of the enforcement net, officials and traders say. With their present tools, resulting seem nonsedees to do made

present tools, regulators seem powerless to do much about a myriad of smaller aboses, they say. "They're only looking at the most musual cases," said Mark R. Beatty, a former SEC official now prac-ticing law with Lane, Powell, Moss & Miller in Seattle. Those cases have generally involved mergers, Mr. Beatty contends, however, that the bulk of insider trading in options results in "small profits of 50 to 100 percent" on tips about such routine matters as changes in profits and dividends.

The exchanges rely heavily on their record keeping to deter insider trading. Their computers, however, programmed to spot large volume transactions and volatile prices, leaving an area in which some cheaters can operate undetected. The exchanges keep their procedures secret to prevent attempts at circum-

"Obviously, it's tougher to weed out the petry inseler so we concentrate on the bigger cases," said Thinly traded Metromedia was Richard Scribber, executive vice president of the ahead 30 to 485 on 3,200 shares American Stock Exchange. "I suspect, though that anied speculation the company not many people make a fiving that way. I suspect would declare a stock split. Anathat people who do that time after time will get lysts said about 45 percent of the

oc the trading of options by a to dismiss a suit filed against it by Exchange floor traders, who are usually obligated the Securities and Exchange Commission charging Paradyne with use of the market in certain options, feel particularly maker, who sold the option would be the big loser witnesselve to time death to the securities and Exchange floor traders, who are usually obligated maker, who sold the option would be the big loser witnesselve to time the market maker, the options equivalent of

Market Sees IBM as a Natural Leader

capitalize on it," said John Reppert, a trader on the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange. "You can make so much more money on leveraged options than you can by buying stocks. The insiders don't care or don't know that somebody gets hurt. I guess they think the money falls from the sky."

Responding to such charges, the SEC is orchestrating a crusade against insider trading in options, with some highly visible cases pending.

In a well-publicized case, Mr. Reed is under investigation by the Justice Department for his transactions involving the options of Amax, where Mr. Reed's father is a director. Mr. Reed, who made more than

ther is a director. Mr. Reed, who made more than \$427,000 on a 48-hour investment of \$3,125, earlier actiled a civil case with the commission by putting the profits in escrow.

In its most well-known options case, the commis-sion has frezen or required the disgorgement of total profits of \$3 million in connection with Knowit International's takeover of Santa Fe International. In one suit, it is trying to recover \$1.1 million from Gary L. Martin, a certified public accountant with a client on the Santa Fe International board. He and several friends in Scattle invested \$54,000 in Santa Fe International options just before the October 1981 take-

Mr. Martin's profits were ordered frozen, but he subsequently invested part of the money in another venture. With his case on appeal, he is scheduled to begin serving in June a contempt-of-court term for using the money. His defense: "I've contended all along that it's my money. We're dealing with some definitional problems about insider trading." He says he purchased all his entires before a deal was he purchased all his options before a deal was

Options give the holder the right to buy or sell 100 shares of stock at a fixed price within a given period. Generally, they can be purchased for only pennies pershare when their expiration date is approaching. In certain situations, their value can soar overnight.

Suppose, for example, an option holder has purchased for 25 cents a share the right to buy 100 shares

of the XYZ Corporation at \$50 a share. Subsequently, someone makes an offer to acquire XYZ for \$60 a Paradyne was off 4½ to 25½.

The company asked a federal court to disquiss a suit filed against it by

gan 10 years ago. But hig losses suffered by floor trad. share. The value of the option would increase to 510.25 a share, reflecting point for point the increase in the stock's value. In such a situation, the floor trader, or market

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

adjusting for a 4-for-1 stock split.

sometime this year.

computer market.

For several decades, the stock has ranked as the favorite holding

of pension funds and other institu-

tional investors. Currently, these

institutions own an estimated 55 percent of the company's 603 mil-lion shares of common stock out-

It is not nousual for a thinly can italized technology issue to shoot up in price, but that makes IBM's

relentless advance even more im-

pressive. It has virtually doubled since last year's low of 55%.

Moreover, at the end of March,

Producer Prices Off 0.1% in U.S.; Output Up 1.1%

WASHINGTON — U.S. whole-sale prices fell 0.1 percent and industrial production rose 1.1 per-cent in March, the government re-ported Friday in two apparent new signals of economic recovery.

The figures showed that whole-

sale, or producer, prices calculated annually declined 4.1 percent for the year's first three months. The report said the March prices were driven down by a decline in oil

Industrial output rose despite a decime in auto production, the government said. The report showed that auto assemblies decimed the following that a second that the same roughly in line with expectations. The Fed also said that the wider money-supply measure, M-2, rose \$18.8 billion in Industrial output rose despite a showed that auto assemblies de-clined to an annual rate of 5.8 mil-lion from the 6.3 million rate of

But the Federal Reserve Board duction of such items as carpets, furniture and construction materi-

The overall increase followed gains of 0.2 percent in December. 1.5 percent in January and 0.3 percent in February, the report said.

The only other major economic reports available so far for last month have shown unemployment disposes 6.1 percentage point to However, gains in anto produc-10.3 percent of the civilian labor tion had helped push production force and retail sales rising a up the previous two months, and modest 0.3 percent.

Government officials and pri-crease output again soon. Vate economists have said the recovery from the recession seemed to have slowed a bit in February after a burst of economic activity in January. But they also have said

curred in the output of construc-tion supplies, durable and nondur-quarter since 1952.

Up \$2.2 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, which measures cash in circulation and money in checking ac-counts, rose \$2.2 billion in the week ended April 6, the Federal Reserve reported Friday after the markets had closed.

March, again matching predic-

A survey Thursday showed that But the Federal Reserve Board the median forecast by economists report showed new gains in procrease. The survey came up with forecasts of an increase ranging from \$700 million to \$3 billion. Analysts said, however, that M-l growth is expected to moderate in subsequent weeks.

other than autos and appliance

The price report said that energy prices overall fell 3.2 percent for the month, the fourth straight de-

Not since 1976 have produce there was no reason to believe the prices fallen for a full calendar recovery was fizzling.

The industrial production report said in releasing the price report. said that in March "large gains oc-

Chrysler Attacks **GM-Toyota Accord**

By John Holusha

municating to government officials what it believes are the dangers in-New York Times Service HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan Chrysler officials have begun a public campaign to block the planned joint production of small cars in the United States by General Motors and Toyota.

third-largest auto producers in the termed GM's "all-Japanese strateworld, respectively, signed a joint gy for the low end of the auto marventure agreement on Feb. 17 to ket."

produce 200,000 Toyota-designed "It seems clear that it is GM's rars a year starting in late 1984.

The joint company would use GM's idle factory in Frennont, Calton becoming overnight the 11.5's ifornia, but would be under the di-

rection of a Toyota executive.
Robert Perkins, Chrysler's vice president for its Washington office, said Thursday that his company manufacturer of computers and the grandfather of technology stocks, profits of around \$1.60 a share.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed that day at 1,156.64, also a record. IBM became one of the it came to \$1.62 a share, up from Dow's 30 components in 1979.

Stanley in early April, when the stock traded at 101.

The company last increased its cash dividend in December 1978.

Then, the payout was raised to 86 cents a share from 72 cents, after has filed a brief outlining its objections with the Federal Trade Commission. The FTC must decide whether the project meets antitrust

In addition, Mr. Perkins said Chrysler may consider a private antitrust lawsuit if the FTC dec-

No matter what happens April 25, analysts generally expect the company to raise its each dividend lines to block the plan. "We're going to do whatever we can do to stop it," he said. Most of GM's domestic competi-

Between the start of 1976 and early 1982, the stock was a sleeping tors had said they were concerned about the venture when it was angiant, virtually unchanged in price. What altered the outlook for the What altered the outlook for the company after those years of uninspiring performance?

A critical factor, according to Mr. Dube uf Lehman Brothers, was IBM's success last year in altip. was IBM's success last year in ship-Japanese production efficiencies ping its new line of large computand cheaper labor. About 50 per-cent of the parts for the new car ers. The company also met with success in entering the personal would be imported from Japan.

Most competitors, however, have limited their complaints to low-key grumbling and responses to inquires from the FTC.

a more aggressive position in com-

herent in the GM-Toyota agree-Earlier this week, Gerald Greenwald, vice chairman of Chrysler, testified before a House

subcommittee that the Fremont "It seems clear that it is GM's

to becoming overnight the U.S.'s third-largest foreign-car importer, just behind Toyota and Nissan," Mr. Greenwald said.

GM responded to Mr. Greenwald's remarks Thursday by saying: "We believe our joint manpracturing venture with Toyota will provide jobs in America, bring an outstanding new product into the small-car end of the market and provide an opportunity to learn from proven Japanese manufacturme techniques

Mr. Greenwald's statement on GM imports was apparently a reference to GM's previously announced plans to begin importing small cars from its Japanese affiliates, Isuzu and Suzuki.

Union Denies Report

The United Auto Workers union has denied reports that members will be asked to vote on supporting a nationwide strike if GM and Toyota bypass laid-off workers when they reopen the Fremont plant, The Associated Press reported from Detroit.

The story in Thursday's Los Angeles Times was "erroneous," un-ion spokesman David Mitchell said Thursday. The union believes the But Chrysler, which has staked Fremont hiring issue "can be reits future on smaller cars with solved through peaceful collective front-wheel drive, has lately taken bargaining," a union statement

Partner Quits UPI in Role Dispute

Stephen Dube of Lehman Brothers Kulm Loeb began recommending International Business Machines stock to clients last spring.

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"The spotlight on IBM now

Weil of Morgan Stanley. This steady undercurrent of April 25 meeting will trigger re-On Wetnesday, a new high of strength also reflected the expecta-109 was set by the world's largest tion among IBM followers that the

By Jonathan Friendly New York Times Service to their major operation is a pay television station near Chicago.

NEW YORK — John Jay Hook
er, a Tennessee business and political figure who acquired a 30 percent interest in the United Press.

International news agency in Feb. disagreeing with his two partners over what was described as management style.

Mr. Hooker, a lawyer and former publisher of The Nashville Banner, resigned as chairman of the UPI board after a meeting Wednesday in Washington with the two majority share owners, Douglas F. Rube and William E. Geissler.

nimed down Mr. Hooker's offer to own style, of management over buy the company for what a pre- many years, as have we, we found pared statement from the company that our styles were not as compandescribed as millions of dollars and ble as we had hoped." instead gave him back the \$1 he The statement quoted Mr. bad paid for his shares two months. Hooker as saying "Our opinions

ion out of a budget of nearly \$100 buy mine back for \$1."

The departure leaves the compa-agement discussions said Mr. ny solely in the hands of Mr. Rube Hooker had expected to bring new and Mr. Geissler, two relatively un- capital into UPI but his partners

known entrepreneurs whose only did not want to dilute their hold-

International news agency in Feb. which had been incorporated for international news agency in Feb. that purpose by Mr. Ruhe, Mr. rusry, has left the company after Gressler, Len R. Small and Cordelly J. Overgaard. Scripps reportedly gave the company to Media News in return for that company's agreement to assume pension liabilities. Mr. Small, an Illinois newspaper publisher, and Mr. Overgaard, a quarter of 1983.

Chicago lawyer, left the company in February as Mr. Hooker joined . In the prepared statement, Mr. Rube, the managing director, said Mr. Rube and Mr. Geissler Mr. Hooker has developed his

differed on how to go about those Mr. Hooker's departure intro-fusing plans, but they are entitled duces another element of uncer-to carry them out their own way. I tainty about the news agency's fu-said publicly that I paid \$1 for my unre. UPI has slowed its loss of cli-minority shares. I will add now ents and reduced its deficits, which that I offered them millions for in 1980 reached a high of \$12 mil-their shares. Their decision was no One source familiar with man-

There is continuing uncertainty over how UPI has been faring under its new owners. While many in the newspaper industry believe that its huge losses are continuing the

Dated: March 31, 1983

valuation of \$61.2 billion. This sum news agency says it wrote \$8 mil-from in new business in the first of \$68.9 billion for securities listed on the American Stock Exchange,

NOTICE OF MEETING BF.SHAREHOLDERS AND DF DIRECTORS OF YILCABAMBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, S.A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the shareholders and directors of VILCABAMBA INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, S.A. shall be held at The Copenhagen Sheraron Hotel, Copenhagen, Denmark on April 30, 1983 commencing at 3:00 in the afternoon of that day for the purpose of electing directors of the Corporation, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Board of Directors has determined that the shareholders who per sonally offered the meeting will be entitled to vote at the meeting only if they present one or more share certificates of the common stock in the Corporation, if you intend on participating in the meeting and costing your vote, you must personally present your share certificate(s) or the meeting and any adjournments thereof.

CECILIA ANN HALLMAN

The Value Line provides OBJECTIVE **EVALUATIONS** of AMERICAN STOCKS

The Value Line Investment Survey continually reports on more tical history and forecasts, all of which are reduced by Value Line's computer-based programs to two simple, assy-to-apply indices: {1} The rank for Timeliness (Relative Price Performance of the stock in the Next 12 Months) and (2) the rating for Safety (Price Stability of the stock plus financial strength of the company). An introductory subscription to The Value Line Survey brings

you as a BONUS Value Line's 2000-page Investors Reference Service, with the latest full-page reports, rankings, and ratings on over 1700 stocks, together with the 72-page guide, "A Subscribers Guide." Then, every week for 12 weeks you will receive new reports on about 130 stocks, which update and replace the corresponding reports in your Reference Service-for just \$60, about half the regular rate, providing you have not had a subscription in the past two years. Send payment along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 213 MCB

THE VALUE LINE

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Friday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. | 17% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% | 18% COMMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE 150 m. 160 m. 16 29 8 14 16 17 13 14 17 24 .16 .92 58 1,20b .40e .23 17% VF Co s1.60
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Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune We've got news for you

the banks to study a list of suggest-

on April 22 and the changes are ex-

companies have on most of the 23 private banks. Business sources say

the banks favor their own compa-

ed changes.

ger banks.

Regulators

Challenged

By Options

(Continued from Page 13)

the stock exchange specialist, would have to buy back the option

at \$10.25 to close out his position.

The traders get a lot of help from

exchanges in seeking out and re-porting illegal use of privileged in-formation. The American Stock

Exchange says that by watching its

warned the SEC about irregulari-

ties in the case involving Mr. Reed

and Amax only a few bours after

mergers, big swings in profits, divi-dend changes or introduction of new products, the exchanges check

changes and the commission are

not always effective, especially in

cases involving secret Swiss and

may also escape detection by entering several small transactions at different brokerage houses. And

proving access to insider informa-

tion has always been extremely dif-

The changing definition of "in-sider" has also hampered enforce-

ment. A few years ago, the Su-

preme Court ruled in Chiarella v.

United States that an "insider" was

someone with a fiduciary responsibility to the stockholders. The

court said vincent Chiarella, ar

employee of a financial printer, had no obligation to disclose his in-

side information to those who un-

knowingly sold shares of compa-

er" is a particularly sticky ooe for

options. Since exchange-traded op-tions are not direct issues of a cor-

poration, some legal experts con-tend that options trading is exempt from the requirements of provision

16b of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933. That provision re-

quires corporate officers to report all transactions in the company's

it also forbids the buying and

selling of the same corporate secur-

securities.

nies soon to be taken over. The question of who is an "insid-

ficult.

the suspicious trades were made.

computer printouts closely

حدد امن رالإمل

Turkey Has High Hopes for Banking Reform

By Ragip Erron

ISTANBUL - Turkey's banking and financial system, after months of disarray, is on the brink of a major facelift that Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu says will lead to sounder financial institu-

Earlier this mouth the ruling generals gave their assent to a new law handing the cabinet power to change by decree most of the key legislation covering banks and cap-Full details of the shake-up have

tions under stricter control.

the banks and set up for the first time in Turkey a formal capital market and end a period of plunging profits, closings and general confusion in the financial sector.

banks began when the government tablished capital market. The brolifted controls on interest rates af- kerage houses also competed with ter introducing a tough monetarist banks for savers' deposits by offerpolicy aimed at curbing runaway inflation and stabilizing an economy racked by external debts and sernal overspending.

fierce competition with each other. Dozens of brokerage houses also more than 80 percent.

The present problems among the uncaused by the absence of an esing high interest rates. Rates for depositors soared to

more than 50 percent a year from oear 15 percent. The interest rates The banks, which up to then for industrial borrowers, turning

mission assesses Klöckner's production, adding that if the community pursues its case the company would fight it through West German courts.

Meanwhile in Rockner West Meanwhile, in Bochum, West

Klöckner is contesting the fines Germany, a spokesman for Krupp Stahl said Friday that his company

Financial

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not be announced, but Mr. Kafao-glu has said he wants to restructure ey," suddenly found themselves in as the government's tight money After a special meeting with representatives of all 45 domestic and policies took grip, also rocketed to foreign banks operating in Turkey, Mr. Kafaoglu set up a committee of officials from his ministry and

spreng up seiling bank certificates of deposit and bonds, as well as gan to open when industrial borrowers, facing a drastic slump in domestic demand, started to default on their debts,

Incompetence among bank executives helped the brokerage houses, which were able to outmaneuver the banks and take the lead in fixing interest rates.

But the brokerage houses were the first to fall. Unable in witha regulated capital market. Mr. Kafaoglu is also expected to try to reduce the influence that stand acute liquidity shortages. they collapsed in two waves in late-1981 and mid-1982. family-owned industrial holding

Most of the ones that crashed in the first wave were small "market bankers" operating single branch-es. In July of last year, however, the country's biggest brokerage bouse, Banker Kastelli, estimated to have sold bonds and certificates worth 100 billion Turkish lira (\$490.6 million), went bust.

in the resulting chaos, most of the remaining brokers also shut down. Banking analysts estimate the central bank pumped about 45 billion lira into the banks to keep them afloat as an alarmed poblic began a run on cash.

While the banks struggled to overcome falling profits and a slump in deposits, Mr. Kafaogln began to prepare measures to res tructure the system.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Mexico Extends Total Control To Cover Citibank Operations

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The Mexican government has ordered Citibank to observe official rates and currency controls, according to a A seven-member subcomminee source at the bank. Citibank was the only major full-service bank not will report back to a full meeting affected by the nationalization of the country's banking system last Sep-

pected to be ordered shortly after-"We were asked to stop dealing at unofficial rates because of the ward by government decree.

Mr. Kafaogiu says the nid system of brokers will be banned in its place he is expected to establish

we were asked to stop dealing at the noticinal raiss because of the impact on the losing exchange market." the source said Thursday. The source, who asked not to be identified, said Citibank agreed to comply but has found it virtually impossible to carry out major foreign exchange operations at the official exchange rate of 149.40 pesos to the dollar.

He indicated that before the recent agreement the bank was dealing beavily in foreign currencies at rates as high as 180 pesos to the dollar. Currency controls were imposed Sept. I when the government expropriated all Mexican private banks. Citibank, the only foreign institution handling checking accounts and deposits, was left untouched

Honeywell Reviews Olivetti Stake

nies in giving loans and credits. Officials say Mr. Kafaoglu also HANNOVER, West Germany (Reuters) — France is considering changes in the 26-percent stake in Olivetti held by the state-controlled intends to raise the capital of the banks and increase their ratin of deposits to loans.

Mr. Kafaoghu has already said CII Honeywell-Bull group, according to Jean-Claude Hirel, director of the electronics department in the Industry Ministry.

be will make the appointment of senior bank executives subject to could enter some form of technical ecoperation with Olivetti, If so, the Finance Ministry approval. Banking analysts also expect him to or-der some smaller, weaker banks in sideration. Honeywell-Bull lost 1.35 billion francs (\$184.6 million) last merge with each other or with big- year.

Bekins, Far West Continue Talks

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) --- Bekins said Friday that discussions are continuing on the offer by Far West Financial 10 buy up to 100 percent of Bekins' stock at \$20 a share. Bekins said it had engaged the investment banking firm of Goldman Sachs to advise it on the Far West proposal. Discussions with Far West are continuing, Bekins said. But it added that "no assurance can be given that a munually satisfactory agreement can be reached." Earlier, Far West said it may end its offer unless Bekins' directors "promptly" approve the offer,

Washington Post Plans Weekly

WASHINGTON (WP) - The Washington Post plans to publish a new newspaper starting this fall. The paper, to be called National Weekly, will be "designed for the reader who wants to know more about what goes on in Washington — about politics, the federal government and the economy." said Donald E. Graham, publisher of The Post.

The paper will be specially edited to provide readers from other areas with in-depth, analytical material on Washington issues, Mr. Graham said. The paper will be printed at The Post's offset printing plant in Springfield, Virginia, and sold by subscription and on newsstands.

Japan to Ease Some Import Quotas

The exchanges regularly trade information among themselves and TOKYO (Reuters) --- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone bas approved a plan to resolve a dispute on Japanese imports of beef and citrus fruit from the United States, Agriculture Minister Iwazo Kaneko said Friday. with the stock exchanges. After any material announcement, such as

Mr. Kaneko said the plan would include a raising of import quotas. Details of the proposal remain to be worked out with the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and with the farm lobby, which is politically influentheir "audit trails" for unusual ac- tial.

But the best efforts of the ex- Toyota, Nissan Cite Output Drops

TOKYO (UPI) - Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor, the No. 1 and No. 2 Japanese automakers, have reported lower production and export ship-

other foreign accounts. Insiders ments for the fiscal year ending March 31. Toyota said its vehicle production for the period totaled 3.18 million units, off 0.5 percent from a year before. Nissan said it produced 2.4

million vehicles, down 6.6 percent from the preceding fiscal year. Toyota produced 2.3 million passenger cars, up 3.3 percent, while Nissan's production fell 2.9 percent to 1.8 million. Toyota said passenger car exports rose 3.3 percent, while Nissan's car exports rose only 0.3 percent.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS April 75, 1983

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OECD Says Inflation at 10-Year Low

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

PARIS - The rate of inflation in the Western industrial world has fallen to its lowest level in 10 years. pushed down by a global recession that has left millions of people unemployed, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reported Friday.

Consumer prices in the OECD's 24 member countries rose by only 0.2 percent nn average during February. following a 0.5-percent rise in January, the organization said in its latest monthly inflation survey. The average inflation rate for the OECD countries over the 12 months in February dropped to 5.7 percent, compared with 5.9 percent in the year ending last January. These are the first yearly inflation figures below 6 percent since Febu-ary 1973, the OECD said.

Earlier, the OECD had reckoned Western inflation was running at an annual rate of 6.4 percent in January. But this month it revised the January figure down to 5.9 per-cent as a result of a change in statistical methodology, and calculated that inflation sunk to an even

lower annual rate in February. The new OECD figures also show that the decline in Western inflation is accelerating. While the annual rate during the 12 months ending February was down to 5.7 percent, compared with an average of 7.8 percent during 1982 and 10.5 percent the year before, the rate during the six months ending Feb

ruary was only 2 percent.
OECD staff economists said slowing world inflation was aided in February by the second consecutive monthly fall in retail energy prices and by the general weakness of other commodity and food prices, brought about by the global re-

The fall in inflation is most striking in the seven major OECD countries, the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, It-aly and Canada. During the year ending February it was down to 4.8 percent in these countries, compared with 7.1 percent during 1982.

ADVERTISEMENT

CANABIAN PACIFIC ENTERPRISES LIMITED (CDR's)

The undersigned amounces that the Annual Report 1982 of Camadian Pacific Enterprises Limited will be available in Amsterdam at: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algernene Bank Nederland N.V., erdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 8th April 1983.

\$Millions to be Made in Vacuums

What the Public Doesn't Know **Builds Fortunes**

IOG clients were told to buy cotton when there was supposed to be an agricultural glut, Ginnie Moes the last time there was sup-posed to be a credit crunch, heating oil futures during the oil-price ponic of late February and lum-ber futures the last time Walt Street experts thought interest rates were going to climb again. The cotton climbed 8 cents; the Ginnies added \$5; the oil swung ohead by 13 cents per gallon and the lumber has completed the first \$5 of a seasonal rebound. The general public misses such movesemiconductor stocks were being pounded when Advanced Micro Devices at a third its present price was selected as one of the earliost equity purchases of the steadily-growing IOG fund. When
AMD was \$11 (split adjusted) the
papers were full of news about
the Japanese dominating 64K
RAM production; and during an
early-April shakeout in the same
group at much higher levels a
major national U.S. publication
was featuring the same news
even though it was misleading a
year ago and a now completely
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ove gain as the comprehension of a few overcomes the negative emo-tionalism of a misguided public. In heating oil futures alone, based upon open-interest figures, the bulls made \$100 million in six weeks by buying when the headline readers thought prices were ready to go down. Now sellers of gold who were motivated by the oil panic are facing an upside supply vacuum which was illus-trated for IOG clients two weeks. ago. Telephone, telex or return the coupon for complimentary weekly reports which chart-illustrate these strategies in the steady enhancement of equity.

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EC Body Fines Klöckner on Quota

HANNOVER, West Germany ---The European Commission has fined Klöckner-Werke 109.7 million Deutsche marks (\$45 million) for exceeding European Community steel production quotas, a comfor the first three 1981 quarters, he pany spokesman said Friday.

He said in reply to questions that Klöckner does not intend to

pay the fines, which cover the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first two quarters of 1982. The company has already been fined a total 79 million DM for

exceeding quotas in the first three

The spokesman said the compa-

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Court of Justice judgment. He said

Krupp plans talks with the commendation is not binding on the mission on balancing the two payny disagrees with the way the com- court, which is expected to rule on ments but be gave no details.

In February, the EC advocate general was reported to have recommended to the European Court of Justice that a 5-million DM fine, part of the earlier 79-million DM total, should be annulled because it had little basis in law.

Stan said rinday that his company will not contest a 2.5-million European Currency Unit (\$2.7-million) into that the commission imposed for exceeding quotas.

He said the company is already due a compensatory payment resulting from a 1981 European Court of Instite independ.

U.S. Futures Prices

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ity within a six-month period by an officer or director of the corporation. Reformers say legislative clar-ification of 16b would eliminate Commodity Indexes Cines N.A. I N.A. 146.56 much of the "small" insider trading in options. If clarified, in and out trading would be reportable and explicitly illegal.

There may also be a need for Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931, p — preliminary : f — finel Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931, Dow Janes : base 106 : Dec. 31, 1934.

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Floating Rate Notes 1980 • 1987

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harsher enforcement penalties. Judge William H. Orrick in the Northern District of California last April 15 | Cash Prices fall refused to sign an order ending the SEC's civil case against two deoffee 4 Scatos, to...... fendants in the Santa Fe Interna-tional case. The judge has suggest-ed that the penalty should be harsher than simply returning prof-45100 71100 77-78 21-22 80% 45843 1142 its of \$116,647. The commission has no strict guidelines in determining whether a case should be referred to the Paris Commodities SUGAR HISM NAT 1,580 JIV N.T. Aug 1,444 Oct 1,700 Mor N.T. Doc 1,750 Mor N.T. Doc 1,750 Mor N.T. JV 1,775 JIV 1,775 JI Close Ch'se stice Department for prosecu-

tion. Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) Prices May Aug. Nov Gald 435.50-437.50 Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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dy and the Clifton Ford hotels; offers also will be invited for the

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N.V., Spuistrant 172, Amsterdam,
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Grand Met to Sell 5 Hotels

Renters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan plans to sell five London hotels that do not fit into its trading strategies, it announced Friday. The five are the Piccadilly, the St. Ermins, the Chesterfield, the Kennedy and the Clifton Ford hotels: of.

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By Mei Rosen

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Breakfast Time

ACROSS 1 Milquetoast 7 Caesar, for one 12 Trooper's beam 21 Have nigh Sappho 23 Accustom 24 Hat-trick

staff 58 Ostrich or emu 59 Suffixes for 22 Inspiration for **62** Tuxedo 63 Tea carrier

ACROSS

57 Professional

duli and tank

64 Conversationa

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component 25 Bacon 29 Adjust, in a banality 65 Spacks in way 30 Whittier's feet 31 Ways to go, shortly 32 Card game 33 Work unit

71 Orange Juice 34 Old thralls 77 Charge 79 Bravery 35 Shop tool 37 Greek lette 38 Georgia Tech grads 39 Comic actor 84 Big Ben's voice 85 Wainscot Jacques Turner and

40 Printer's mach. 41 Relative of nifty Cantrell 43 Rachel Carson target 44 Waffles 51 Salazar or Roe 89 Siter expert 53 Golfer Tommy 54 Word with

DOWN

1 Social status

96 Yield 91 Enter 93 Act of 1765 94 Folding money **DOWN** DOWN

2 Assyrian's main deity 3 On the mark long 16 Retracts an act 17 Taj Mahal site 19 Complained 4 Freshwater game fish 5 Common verb 19 Used a dray 20 Most sneaky 26 Kind of buttor 6 Electrical device 27 Bean produced in Burlington 28 — mundi (opal) 7 "Come up and

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THE DELTA STAR

West Caldwell, N.J. 07006.

Reviewed by Robert Lekachman

41 Creators of dins at inns 42 Author of "The Happy Prince" 14 Club charges

By Joseph Wambaugh. 276 pp. \$15.95.

WHAT in heaven or on earth has a Russian sub

VV embarrassingly aground in Swedish territorial waters got to do with the strung-out cops of the Rampart Division of the Los Angeles Police De-

partment? Quite a lot, you will be entertained to

find out as you pursue Joseph Wambaugh, a former Los Angeles Police Department detective turned

best-selling spinner of police procedurals, through the back alleys of his metropolis and, for good mea-sure, the laboratories and watering holes favored by students and faculty at the California Institute of

Wambaugh's cops hate Democrats, affirmative action, blacks, Mexicans, Koreans, boat people

from Vietnam, Jerry Brown, Mayor Bradley and lesser politicians. The list, of course, is incomplete.

One of the novel's more baroque creations, the Bad

Czech, a buge specimen with appetites to match for

violence, women and alcohol, cherishes an especial-

Rose Bird and the rest of the "supremes." An equally lovable character is Ludwig, a 130-pound Rottweiler, largest of the LAPD's K-9 unit. Ludwig.

ACROSS

96 Anger, and then some 97 Practice 98 Doughy pastries 99 Eggs 193 — favor 196 Paid honor to 103-

107 The last word 108 Clementine's 169 Dir. from Denver to Chicago 110 Explosive stuff 111 Gr. resistance

force 112 Roster 114 Spree 117 Imposed, as a fine 119 Woodworking tool 121 Mr. Arden 122 Geometric surface 123 Toast

129 — Jean Baker 130 Paints badly 131 Wood sorrel 132 "The — of Laura Mars' 138 Disgusting 134 Out of order

44 Take out 45 Entirely 46 Wevy 47 Part of Spain

48 Dorothy's dog 49 Shame is his 50 Fort Bliss site 56 Kind of deck 61 Pileup for an 63 Oil-lamp

feature 64 "Like-65 Oscar 67 Sermon 89 Zygote 69 Sci-fi vehicle 78 Mil. addresses

Perigord Press Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, well taught by his human partner. Hans, enjoys a

DOWN DOWN 87 Capital of 72 Christening DCtivity 78 Got even 74 Winless race Western 88 Make amend 90 An M.V.P. in

horse 75 Result of six outs 76 Base; average 77 Summit: Comb. form 78 "-- is the question" 82 Medieval hel-

BOOKS

good glass of beer, or several, at Leery's, the grubby bar where off-duty cops congregate to share their troubles. In this aptly dubbed House of Misery, they ingest astounding quantities of booze, complain of an edict against choke bolds and talk dirty.

It is only to be expected that the men hate the pres-

ence as equals of women colleagues and do their best to turn them into sex objects. For their part, the women fight back by drinking as hard, talking as foully and acting as violently as their macho col-

One of the women, nicknamed Jane Wayne by

the Bad Czech, stood "over six feet tall and had good upper-body strength and legs that could crush

a beer keg." She earned the respect of ber male colleagues when "three nights after graduation from

the police academy, she choked out a combative trucker who thought he could drive a sixteen wheel-

er across the water in McArthur Park right onto

viewing eviscerated corpses in the police morgue. Theirs is a happy team. Dolly cheats enthusiastical-

Marital fulcity is nearly as rare in the Ramparts Division as membership in the American Civil Lib-erties Union. Mario Villalobos, "Delta Star's"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ASTOR LIAR ESO TARPS END STEW SAAR GALA HIGHTTOREMEMBER ALLAH HORSEPLAY

Dilford and his partner, Dolly, share a taste for

Duckie Island.

ture 95 Examined and filtered 98 Founder of a D.C. institute 83 Kind of maniac 100 Kind of ma-85 Put an end to 86 Master

91 Leaf pore 92 Purs in line

63 Postcard fea

DOWN

101 Biblical spy 102 Pass a bill 103 Animal fur 164 Arrowed street 105 Put on a pedes 111 Pound and

Stone 112 Setdowns 113 Fine-grained soll 114 Unit of energy 115 Those opposed 118 Decayed-rock

125 Nabokov nove 126 Where some vets fought 127 Lizzie Bor-

DOWN

118 April 13, e.g. 119 Sour, in Sa-terno 120 Portuguese

121 Word form

122 Kind of ham-

124 Negative con-

burned-out hero, was married and divorced twice,

olive, hold the vermouth. Wambaugh admires his policemen. He panses more than once to justify their anarchic ways as natural reactions to the dangers and lonelmess of their daily routine. Their subculture is that of men and now --- worse luck --- women who depend upon one another to survive each day's encounters with the unknown and terrifying. Like other combat veterans they stay with one another off duty because only front-line warriors know what it's like.

One son ignores Mario's existence. The other hates

him as a change from hating himself. No wonder Mario has become a vodka martini man — hold the

The suitably baffling plot concerns the murder of seedy private eye and a prostitute known as Miss Moonbeam. Wambaugh plays fair. The clues are there, and Mario Villalobos with a bit of help from Cal Tech interprets them correctly. You will be relieved to discover that the Russians don't get away with it. What the "it" is I cannot in good faith re-

This is the best Wambaugh I have encountered. It deserves to sell the customary ton of copies. The dialogue crackles and the followays of Cal Tech are rendered as plausibly and considerably more satirically than those of the Rampart Division. Although it is possible to admire types like the Bad Czech less than Wambaugh does he does render understand-able the man's murder of an especially vicious able the man's murder of an especially victous mugger. Beneath rough exteriors a foot or two deep, cops are sentimental folks. It burts the Bad Czech to see an old doll batted around like a tetherball. He sits by the bour by the bedside of his brutally beaten Korean colleague Sunney Kee, trying 10 being him to expecifications. bring him to consciousness.

The confrontation between cops and scientists is hilariously handled. I should not end without noting the existence of characters like Rumpled Rouald, certain that something dreadful will happen to him in his last two days of active duty before retirement, the Bad Czech's cynical black partner Cecil Higgins, Lecry himself and Ludwig's friend Gertie, who meets a sad fate. It's a lot more credi-ble, all of it, than the latest episode of "Hill Street Blues."

Robert Lekachman teaches economics at the City University of New York. His most recent book is "Greed Is Not Enough." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

PEANUTS

GOOD MORNING! DO YOU HAVE ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSE WHO DRAGS AROUND A SECURITY BLANKET?

METT IE JON DO' I,W HERE TO HELP THAT PERSON I CAN TELL HIM OR HER HOW I BROKE THE HABIT!





Part II



BEETLE BAILEY



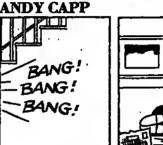
















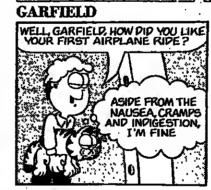
















DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE LATIN AMERICA
Buscos Aires 34 75 |
Lima 30 56 2
Maszico City 28 62 1
Rio de Jonairo 27 51 |
São Poulo 29 52 1 NORTH AMERICA MIDDLE EAST **OCEANIA**

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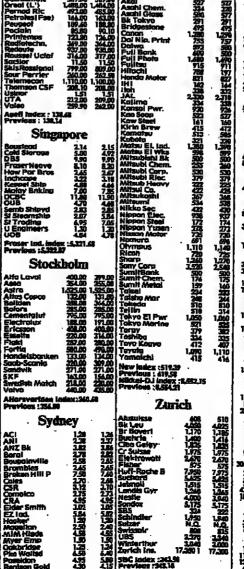
Amsterdam Other Markets Chart S77.50 146.00 160.00 177.00 160.00 177.00 172.00 172.00 172.00 172.00 174 571.00 149.00 149.00 149.00 149.00 159.00 159.00 169.20 4.225 14.80 18.90 2.45 9.75 7.15 7.90 14.00 4.45 2.10 4.41 8.70 12.50 14.10 45.50 14.60 24.60 24.60 24.60 25.50 8.35 7.95 49.00 4.25 Anp-Cbs Index : Previous : 128.40 # 2.170 2.180 Votation | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.189 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 1.190 | 1.190 \$22% 1.39 1.22 1.56 4.79 3.00 4.16 2.36 2.13 2.13 2.52 1.84 1.70 2.34 1.75 Hong Kong 10.20 14.90 11.00 48.90 6.25 21.90 4.60 7.20 7.20 7.20 BL BOC Int'l Boots Bowater Brit Home S1 Burmeth 99-A00. 22-000. 150.00 21-000. 2305.00 21-000. 2305.00 21-000. 2305.00 21-000. 2500. 3300. 2500. 3300. 2500. 33100. 480.00 5201.60. 41-500. 42-00. 130.25 730.00. 130.25 730.00. 140.25 73 Soviet Union Warned Solution to Previous Puzzle On Jamming Radio TINEA TRA HUMOR INTERESTS IMINE RAISETHETITANIC USNA EVEN LONDON - Soviet jamming of Western broadcasts could lead to chaos on international radio fre-

quencies, a British radio executive

said Thursday.

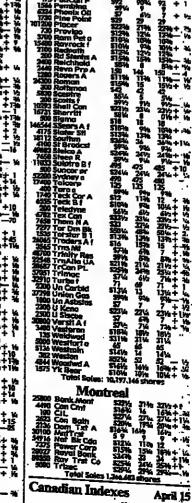
Douglas Muggeridge, managing director of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s external services, said there was a risk of "breakdown of law and order on the airwaves." Mr. Muggeridge said it was estimated that Moscow's annual spending on ing broadcasts of other countries was equivalent to the entire budget of the BBC's external ser-vices, about \$108 million.

484.00 174.00 445.00 353.00 564.00 1450.00 1450.00 746.00 1450



17% + 4 22% + 4 25% + 7 17% + 1 12% + 1 13% + 1 13% - 1 Canadian Indexes

Canadian Stock Markets



SPORTS

Ruff and McKegney Power Sabres Past the Bruins, 7-4

BOSTON — Lindy Ruff and York Islanders a 4-1 victory over cago. ony McKegney each scored twice the New York Rangers. Game 2 of Fraser tipped in a shot by Doug the second period to lead the the Patrick Division final was Wilson after Steve Ludzik had suffalo Sabres to a 7-4 victory hinrsday night over the Boston spins in the National Hockey league playoffs. Game 2 of the dams Division final was to be layed Friday at Boston Garden. The Sabres, in winning their courth straight playoff game wither a loss after sweeping the Monical Canadians, twice battled back roin two-goal deficits. Ruff, who aid only 12 goals all season, riggered Buffalo's comeback with wo goals in a 62-second span to tie he score, 3-3, early in the second

His first goal came on a wrist hot on a 2-on-1 rush, and his secand was unassisted after defense-nan Ray Bourque lost the puck in rout of the Boston net.

McKegney then added his pair a 9:37 and 15:35 to give Buffalo a 3 lead. The goals were almost dentical; McKegney came out rom behind the net both times and lipped a backhander off the pads of Pete Pecters.

"We didn't concern ourselves with getting down a goal or two,"

"McKegney said. "We're the undertogs. We're not supposed to win."

McKegney's second goal came
shile Rick Middleton was serving his second penalty of the playoffs ifter having only four all season. The Bruins opened strong but If the game. Bourque and Barry Sith goals at 4:49 and 10:31 of the irst period while the Sabres could manage only one shot on goal in

The Sabres made it 2-1 at 16:33 then Mike Ramsey intercepted an utempted clearing pass by Peeters and scored on a 55-footer through screen. Peter McNab restored loston's two-goal lead to 3-1 just 10 seconds into the second period with a deflection of a Bourque

Craig Ramsay and Gilles Hamel completed the scoring for Buffalo with goals early in the third period. heve Kasper closed the scoring with 2: 16 remaining.

Islanders 4, Rangers 1 In Uniondale, New York, Bob Hawks to a 5-2 victory over Min-tourne collected three assists in neota. Game 2 of the Nortis Divi-

Bourne drew Ranger goaltender Eddie Mio out of position to set up a scramble that enabled Potvin to fire a 25-footer to Mio's left at 1:44. Less than three minutes later, Bourne and Duane Sutter com-

NHL PLAYOFFS

bined to set up Brent Sutter for a 10-foot shot to Mio's glove side, At 8:05, Duane Sutter back-handed a rebound past Mio from the crease for the Islanders' fourth goal.

The Islanders outplayed the Rangers for most of the game de-spite losing defenseman Dave Lan-gevin at 2:37 of the first period. with an injury to his right knee.

The Rangers took a 1-0 lead at 13:01 of the first period. Herb Brooks, the Ranger coach, inserted Ron Greschner at right wing oo the power play and the defensemen-forward backhanded his own re-bound over Billy Smith for his second goal of the playoffs.

A blunder on a golden scoring opportunity deprived the Rangers of a chance to increase their lead and led to the tying goal by the Islanders in the second period.

With each team a man down, Ron Dugnay and Mike Backman took off for the Rangers on a double breakaway. Dugnay, a veteran, inexplicably passed to Backman, who was playing only his fifth NHL playoff game, and the rookie's shot went wide. Apparenty ie's shot went wide. Apparently flustered the Rangers went into a penalty-killing situation when Dave Maloney was caught for holding at 5:18. Soon afterward, Stefan Persson ripped a 40-foot shot past a screened Mio at 5:43 to tic the score.

Black Hawks 5, North Stars 2 In Chicago, Curt Fraser's tip-in goal at 13:06 of the third period broke a 2-2 tie and the Black

scheduled for Friday in Nasasan Coliseum, the Islanders' home rink in Uniondale.

Bourne assisted on goals by Denis Potvin, Brent Sutter and Duane Sutter to spring the Islanders from a 1-1 tie.

Wilson after Sleve Ludzuk nad made a fine play to keep the puck in the attacking zone. Denis Savard's fourth playoff goal at 17:41 of the third period clinched the triumph. Dong Wilson added an empty-net goal in final minute.

The Black Hawks took a 1-0 lead at 8:10 of the second period on

at 8:10 of the second period on Ludzik's third playoff goal, a rebound of a shot by Doug Wilson. The North Stars tied the game 21 seconds later when Tom McCarthy shoved the puck past Murray Bannerman after Bannerman had made a sees on Dino Ciccardit's made a save on Dino Ciccarelli's scoring attempt.

power-play goal by Bobby Smith at 13:17 while Rich Preston was serv-ing a hooking penalty. Taking a pass from Brad Maxwell, Smith hammered a 15-footer past Banner-man for his fifth goal of the

Chicago tied it with 1:08 left in the second period. Tom Lysiak bat-tled for the puck from behind the Minuesota net and fired a pass to Dong Crossman, who whistled a shot from the slot past Gilles Meloche who was screened.

Ollers 6, Flames 3 Edmonton, Alberta, Mark Messier scored four goals to power the Oilers to a 6-3 triumph over Calgary, Game 2 of the Strythe Di-vision final was scheduled Friday

Messier, who had 48 goals in the regular season, scored twice in the first period, then added another pair in the final period, including a shorthanded effort. He tied the cinb playoff record of four goels in a single game set by Wayne Gretzky in their opening series this year against Winnipeg.

"I just seemed to be in the right

position at the right time," Messier said. "It was just one of those games that go like that. The four goals were nice, but I would have been just as happy to score one since 1978, are the team to beat, goal—if it were the game winner." The championships start simultaof Calgary defenseman Paul Reinhart, who notched a hat trick

in a losing cause. Forward Pat Hughes and defenseman Paul Coffey scored the other two goals for the Oilers in the

of 40 games among the eight com-ries taking part — Canada, Czech-oslovakia, East Germany, Finland, Italy, the Soviet Union, Sweden and West Germany.

With only the final round count-

Orioles then blew it with sloppy de-fense.

more stars after the current round of the NHL playoffs.

But the organizers will be under

strong pressure from other participauts, particularly the Russians, to bar such a late infusion of talent. The Czechoslovaks, almost always at their best when facing their Sovi et rivals, are still re-building and are not expected to emerge as a

Major League **Standings**

New York

Weichel, G-1, HRs-Sottimore, Ricker [1], Dover (1), Chicago, Kittle (3). Dover (1), Chicago, Kitjie (3).

Defroit 800 287 408—3 8 2

Rear York 181 801 18x—5 8 1

Alterria, James (8) and Wockenhass.

Righetti, Frazier (7) and Cerone, W.—Righet.



Duane Sutter (left) and Brent Sutter of the Islanders rejoicing at Duane's third-period goal against the Rangers. On the ice are Dave Maloney and the Ranger goalie, Eddie Mio.

Russia Favored in World Hockey

DORTMUND, West Germany
The 49th World Ice Hockey less than impressive in pre-cham-pionship games. But the Swedes have been helped by the Stanley Cup results so far because they have obtained star players Pelle Lindbergh, Mats Noeshind, Bengt-Ake Gustavsson and Joergen Petersson from their North Ameri-can clubs Championships open Saturday with a familiar question: Who can stop the Soviet Union? The answer is probably nobody

— except the Canadians, depending on how much of their professional talent will be available from

the Stanley Cup playoffs in North In West Germany, where ice

Following the elimination of the Montreal Canadiens, Quebec Nor-diques, Philadelphía Flyers and Washington Capitals, the Canadi-an squad has been considerably strengthened through the account **AUTO SHIPPING** strengthened through the arrival of Marcel Dionne, Brian Propp, Dar-ryl Sittler, Dennis Maruk and Mike

But the Russians, who have won 16 of the last 20 titles and have not lost a World Championship game since 1978, are the team to beat, His showing overshadowed that neously in Dortmund, where the Russians open the defense of their title against East Germany, and Dusseldorf, where Finland takes on Czechoslovakia.

The decisive second round will take place in Munich starting April 27 and culminating in the final on

The tournament involves a total

ing for the title, one upset victory can be enough to topple the favorites. "We are capable of beating the Russians in a single game," said Dave King, the Canadian coach

real threat for another two years.

Line Scores NATIONAL LEAGUE

MATHOGRACE

119 13 23—1 19 6

Augustine, Skaten (4) and Yast; GoH, Jackson (7). Geisel (2). McLoughlin (2) and BAMartines, White (3), W—Stoten, 1-4. L—McLoughlin, 9-1, HRS—Milwoukie, Gonfiner (1). Toronta, Upshow (7).

ple are hoping that their rancous, bugle-blowing lans will lift the national squad and their formidable goal-scoriog captaio, Erich Knehnhacki, to oew heights. If all goes to form, then the Ital

ians and East Germans will be left to battle for the wooden spoon to decide who will be relegated to the

Rozelle Assails Verdict On Antitrust Damages

les Memorial Coliseum Commis-

verdict is upheld, the league will be required to pay more than \$49 mil-

Rozelle's statement Thursday attacking the verdict said that the case had been "tried at all stages under improper legal standards and in a forum in a partisan loca-tion." Both the liability and damage phases of the trial were held in Los Angeles. The verdict in the lia-bility phase, which was reached last May, was appealed a week ago Thursday before a three-judge pan-el of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, situated in Los Angeles.
"In attempting to require the Raiders to remain in Oakland,"

Rozelle said of the NFL owners' vote four years ago, "the member clubs were adhering to a longstand-ing NFL policy favoring franchise stability. The league also was attempting to respect prior public as-surances to the Oakland community and to Congress that the Raiders would not be relocated from that home area so long as they were well supported."

In the appeal of the damages

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

SERVICES

NEW YORK - Pete Rozelle, the the award was based on what one sioner of the National lawyer called "uncontradicted evi-Football League, has called the dence" that hixury boxes could oot award of \$16.41 million to the Los have been built in the Coliscum in time for the 1980 and 1981 seasons. Those were the years the Raiders sion for the league's antitrust viola-tions a "serious miscarriage of the judicial process" and he said that the league would appeal.

were forced to remain in Oakland because of the league's action. The Raiders' bid for damages was based in part on the added income By law, the damages are trebled, that they said the luxury boxes at which means that if Wednesday's the Coliseum could have given

> Harry Pregerson, who presided over both phases of the trial, would about the pending eminent domain case, brought against the Raiders by the city of Oakland. In that trial, scheduled to begin May 17 in a state court in Salinas, California. the city of Oaldand will attempt to prove that it has the right to condemn the Raiders and make them return to Oakland in the public

phase, attorneys for the league will of the team by eminent domain.

Cardinals Exploit Sloppy Fielding By Mets; Forsch Pitches a 4-Hitter

itched a four-hitter and the Cardi- to score. als took advantage of sloppy New ork fielding to score seven runs in he first imming and go on for a 7-1 ictory over the Mets.

Forsch (1-1) allowed four walks nd was pitching a shutout until

BASEBALL ROUNDUP lubie Brooks hit a home run to ft in the fifth inning.

St. Louis batted around in the

ist, but the imming might have ided at 2-0 if Bob Bailor, the Met tortstop, had not muffed a poten-al double-play grounder. Ozzie Smith drove in Lonnie ning, and Ruppert Jones added a mith with a bloop single to left three-run shot in the fourth to powad then stole second on the next er the Padres to a 6-4 triumph over tch. Darrell Porter-doubled home alked George Hendrick. With one

ie ball and barely had time to ake the play at second.
On the next pitch, David Green ipled down the right-field line to

rce home Porter and Oberkfell. The Ramsey then singled to cen-r. Forsch doubled deep to left to lead the White Sox to a 12-11

uld occur next week because of a

mark by George Steinbrenner, a principal owner of the New

wk Yankees, that they favor their

igue in games against American

ague clubs.
A source familiar with discus-

ssioner Bowie Kuho's office said

United Press International and Ramsey was safe at home victory over Baltimore. For the sec-ST. LOUIS — Bob Forsch Bailor's throw home alloed Forsch and game in a row the White Sox Expos 4. Cubs 3

ed his sixth and seventh RBI of the season with a two-run triple in the sixth inning to lift Montreal to a 4-3 victory over Chicago. With the score tied 2-2, Warren Cromartie opened the sixth with a double off Chuck Rainey (0-2), and one out later Sanderson singled and Raines followed with his triple to left.

Packes 6, Glants 4.

In San Diego, Terry Kennedy hit a two-run homer in the second in-San Francisco. John Montefusco nith and Mike Torrez (0-2) then (1-0) went six innings to earn the alked George Hendrick. With one triumph, and Gary Lucas got the final out for his third save. Andy :n. Ken Oberkfell rapped a ounder to Bailor, who flubbed McGaffigan (0-1) took the loss to ball and barely had time to Max Venable stole home for the Giants in the third inning.

> White Sox 12. Origies 11 In the American League, at Chi-

turned what appeared to be a ron-In Montreal, Tim Raines collect. biter. They built a 9-2 lead over the who is hoping to enlist sever

Brewers 5, Blue Jays 4 . .

In Toronto, Jim Gantner homered with two out in the ninth inning to give Milwaukee a 5-4 victory over the Blue Jays. Gantner connected off reliever Joey McLaughlin (0-1) and helped reliever Jim Slaton (1-0) to the victory. Willie Upshaw hit an inside-the-park homer for Toronto. The Blue Jays fied a team record in the game by stealing five bases.

Yankees 6, Tigers 3 In New York, Dave Winfield singled home Ken Griffey with the tie-breaking run in a three-run fifth to carry the Yankees to a 6-3 tri-

umph over Detroit A's 5. Mariners 3

In Scattle, Wayna Gross Boston homered and drove in three runs to lead a 13-hit attack that paced Oakland to a 5-3 victory over the

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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Chicago APT 188 816-3 18 2 Montrael 901 188 816-3 18 2 Montrael 901 1912 180-4 18 1 Rointy, Brusster (6), Campbell (7) and Davis; Sanderson, Schotzeder 181, Reardon (8) and Corter, W-Sanderson, 2-0, L—Rointy, 0-2, MR—Montreal, Davison (1).

Torrez, C.Diaz (1), Orosco (5), Sisk (9) and Hodges: Forsch and Porter, W.—Forsch, 1-1. L.—Torrez, 0—2. HR.—New York, Brooks (1).

McGregor, Stewart (5), Welchel (6), T./Aartinez (8), Steddard (8) and Nolan; Dol-son, Kaasman (6), Tidrow (7), Baroles (7), Hickey (9) and Fisk, W—Baroles, 1-8, L—

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Another argument the league will make, said Jay Moyer, Rozelle's counsel, is that Judge not inform the jury of six women

League attorneys also contend that if Oakland prevails, the results of the antitrust case, and therefore the damages, will be moot. When the eminent domain case was filed in February 1980, Oakland obtained a preliminary injunction that prohibited the Raiders from leaving. Four months later, a trial court lifted the injunction. But two years after that, the California Supreme Court ruled that the city had the right to attempt to seek control

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New York Times Service

Thursday that the walkout would American Leagues with discriminately YORK — A one-day walk develop unless Kuhn took action in tion against Bill Emslie, an Intertub National League umpires the case by the weekend Kuhn has national League umpire, The Asso-

as between the Major League he said he had been informed by Phillips that several unipires want-

Steinbrenner made his remark International League. "If you don't on March 25 during an exhibition have interest in an umpire after a game between the Yankees and the few years, they let him go," he said. Montreal Expos. He was standing with several people, including him at any point." newspaper reporters, near the fence behind first base when the veteran National League umpire Lee Weyer called an Expo.safe on a close play at first. Steinbreamer shouted an obscenity at Weyer, then said: "The National League will always give the close play to the National League team.

Unspires Charge Discrimination

unfair labor practice complaint

Board, charging the National and

The umpires' union has filed an

been urged by Richie Phillips, ciated Press reported from Philacounsel of the umpires' union, to delphia suspend Steinbrenner. Phillips charged that Emslie has The commissioner, at the request been denied an opportunity to not only of Phillips, but also of move to the major leagues because Charles Feeney, the National League president is conducting an top minor league umpires to reinvestigation of the incident but place striking major league umpires in 1979.

investigation of the incident but has declined comment on it.

Feeney said Thursday that be was unaware of a strike threat. But voted the top International League propere in each of the last four seaed to come to New York next week sons, was fired following the 1981 to meet with Kulm. The source season but re-hired as part of the who told of the boycott threat said collective bargaining agreement that the visiting umpires would be reached between the union and the those who were scheduled to work two leagues last April. He was dis-

games on the day of their New missed again following the 1982 York trip, but he declined to name season and is now unemployed. a specific date. Blake Cullen, the National York trip, but he decinted to manuse a specific date.

Blake Cullen, the Nauonau a specific date.

Blake Cullen, the Nauonau a specific date.

League administrator in charge of numbers, said that the league had no role in Emslie's dismissal by the "We have not expressed interest in

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>
> CHICAGO—Placed Dickle-Noles, sitcher,

> > FOOTBALL

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NEW YORK GLANTS—Traded Gary
Jeter, defeative and, to the Los Angeles
Roms for undisclosed draft choices. Codiroli, Beard (8) and Kearney; Namez Clark (3), Stanton and Mercodo, Builling (9), W—Cathrell, 1-0, L—Munez, 6-1, MRs—Oak-land, Grass (1), Scottle Phelos (2).

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Anna's tiny ton vocations

'Fair Shake' for Arms

tration's disastrous defeat on military spending in the Senate Budget Committee. Speakes said Congress was responding to a public informed by a press that was not giving the administration's defense program a "fair shake."

Larry, for once, knows what he's talking about. nounced he wouldn't budge from a 10 percent increase in military spending, a group of opinion makers met at The Class Reunion restaurant to discuss what action to take. Sam Donaldson, of ABC, said. "I think the president has gooe overboard on defense, and I am not prepared to give him a

going to spend it." Leslie Stahl, of CBS, agreed with Sam. I oppose sticking a lot of MX missiles in the ground until the Joint Chiefs of Staff assure me that they are not vulnerable to Soviet

dime until he tells me how be's

"Is this your personal opinion?"

"It is oot only mine, but Dan Rather's, Dan feels 'Dense Pack' basing is unleasible and a waste of

"So do Tom Brokaw and Roger Mudd," Chris Wallace, of NBC, told us. "They're for cutting the president's military request in

Helen Thomas, of United Press International, said, "I've read the defense budget from cover to cover and there is a lot of waste and fraud there. Why should f support Weinberger if the Pentagoo won't clean up its act?"

Rowland Evans and Boh Novak. media hardliners, who speak with one voice, said together, "If we don't give the president what he's

Tokyo Disneyland Opens

United Press International URAYASU, Japan - The first Disneyland to be built outside the United States opened Friday. The 204-acre, \$160-million park was visited in heavy rain hy an estimated 25,000 Japanese and foreign tourists. Disney officials said the park, six miles from Tokyo, was a replica of California's Disneyland.

ASHINGTON — Larry asking for we will be sending a Speakes. President message to the Soviets that they President message to the Soviets that they Reagan's press secretary, has can get anything they want in the hlamed the media for the adminisGeneva disarmament talks. We say Reagan isn't asking enough. You ultraliberals are tying the president's hands, just at the time when the Soviets are starting to realize

> We all ignored Evans and Novak, as we usually do, when the question of national security comes

> said. "No one wants a stronger defense than my readers do. But I must know what our defense policy is. If the military will just tell me what they plan to do with the money, I would be the first to say, 'Go get 'em boys.' But as long as the president has his feet in concrete. I have to be a nay-sayer.

Tom Wicker, of The New York Times, said. "I couldn't agree with you more, f want to know if we are preparing to fight a limited nuclear war, a prolonged ouclear war, a a police action in space."

David Brinkley said, "What gets me is that the military will come to the media and tell us they only need \$10 hillion for a new weapon, and once they develop it, they're going to return next year and say it will cost us four times as much as they originally thought. f got badly burned on the F-18 fighter plane, and I'm not going to get sucked in

Columnist James Kilpatrick said, "I think you're all talking a bunch of claptrap."

We waited for him to continue,

but apparently that's all he wanted Sarah McClendon said, "I can't

justify a \$2-trillion military expenditure over five years when there isn't enough money to take care of the sick and the poor. I say "Then the consensus is," I said,

"that the Reagan-Weinberger military hudget is totally unacceptable, and they're going to have to go back to the drawing boards and come up with something the media

"What's our next step?" Mary McGrory asked, We start a steady drumbeat of

negative thought about defense expenditures, and let Congress take it from there."

Cyrus Vance: Workaholic

By Charlotte Curtis New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last summer, Cyrus R. Vance's flower gardens received less than their usual loving attention. The former secretary of state gave himself six weeks in which to finish most of "Hard Choices," his forthcoming book on his years at the State Department, and what with long hours, the labors of writing and at least a few hreaks for tennis, there simply wasn't as much time for the zinnias. "But I wasn't really neglect-

ful," he said. "After lunch, I'd go out and putter around before taking pen again in hand." In typically workaholic fashion, he was at his desk from 8 A.M. until 6 at night, determined to describe not just what he did as secretary of state, but how he did it, marshaling countries and world events into historic line, explaining obstacles and detailing what he thinks American relations with the world should be and why, and his editors at Simon & Schuster think be has succeeded

He makes a case that in persuading Prime Min-ister Menachem Begin of Israel to make conces-sions, General Moshe Dayan was as much the hero of Camp David as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. He is fascinating on the complex process by which the treaty returning the Panama Canal was achieved. And in pages devoted to the fall of Iran, a careful reader will discern that indeed Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's bumptious national security adviser, was communicating with the shah without the knowledge of either the State Department or the secretary of state.

"Foreign policy is hard choices," Vance said. The secretary's job is difficult, too. Dealings with Congress alone consumed "at least a quarter of my time." he said, exacting "four to six hours' preparation for every hour of testimony." Besides Congress, there were the foreign dignitaries to be welcomed, the department to be administered and, of course, the politics of policy formulation and day-to-day conduct of foreign relations. "It is," he said in an interview in his sunny uptown office, "a back-breaking task for a president and a secretary

One of Vance's first acts as secretary was to remove the device his predecessors used to listen in on staff telephones. During his tenure, all phone conversations were private. That little-known fact did not come from Vance nor is it in his book. Neither did a description of the masterful way in which he persuaded the Soviet Union to keep its Ethiopian and Cuban surrogates from moving into Somalia in 1977. He simply does not deal in anecdotes, personalities or anything that might enhance his own stature at anybody else's expense.

Instead, what he talked about was largely nuts and bolts: Why a secretary should establish a deputy as his alter ego (as he did with Warren Christo-pber and as Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara did with him) and how the State Department's relations with Congress should be re-

Asked about Latin America, he first detailed the situation and then offered up the very paradigm of the Vance approach, "The time is long overdue when we should be considering a political solution to El Salvador and other trouble spots," he said.



Still working on the nation's problems.

The application of sheer military force is a poor way to address and cure these problems. We should be willing to let countries that have democratic principles take the lead if they want to and support them." He was, of course, referring to Mexico, which offered leadership early on and was refused. "It is a great mistake to read East-West confrontation into all these problems," he said,

That's a recipe for failure."
"Hard Choices" will be published June 2, and Vance, the presiding senior partner at the law firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett, will appear in five or six cities on its behalf. Since he finished it, he has had more time to pursue the issues that concern him, issues about which he is quietly passionate. He chairs the privately financed Center for National Policy, which is developing hlueprints for a healthy economy. He closely watches the world's hot spots and, as always, advocates objective study of issues followed, in the event of conflict, by pa-

In 1947, when Vance arrived at Simpson, Thacher, he was one of 40 lawyers. Now he oversees 270. And workaholic or not, he expects to spend more time this summer with his and Mrs. Vance's flowers, "Roses are the easiest," he said, "and I'm quite partial to peonies and chrysan-

He says he inherited his pleasure in gardening from his mother and that perhaps it's related to his abiding affection for the natural world. As a young man, he spent summers wrangling horses in Wyoming. "I wanted to stay out West," he said, "but my family insisted I go to law school." And then he laughed. "I'm sure around the United States a lot of people wish f had stayed out West."

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ITALY

'Gandhi' Furor in South Africa

Sir Richard Attenborough, director of the Oscar-winning film "Gandhi." said Friday he will go to South Africa to try to get all screenings of the film shown before racially integrated audiences. In a statement issued through Britain's Press Association, Attenborough said that if he attended a premiere, it would be Wednesday in the township of Lenasia, just outside Johannesburg. Proceeds from the showing are to benefit an Indian charity. Attenborough's original decision to attend the main premiere in Johannesburg Thursday before a whites-only audience set off an international furor. Followers of Mohandas K. Gandhi charged that the director was violating the spirit of Gandhi's fight against racial seg-regation. Attenborough also said he would donate any money he makes from the film's showings in South Africa to charities devoted to Gandhian principles. In his announcement in London Friday night Attenborough said he had done all he could to ensure that cinemas would be open to audiences of all races concurrently, even if audiences were not integrat- doo, the daughter of one of four ed, an objective that had been achieved. Attenborough said he rica, said in London, "I'm horrified had consulted Athol Fugard, the that he's going. I don't think the South African playwright and human rights advocate, among othered to be told they are ers, before making his decision. Fugard played General Jan Smuts in the film. In South Africa, Pen Kotze, community development minister, said he would be prepared to grant permission for racially integrated audiences to see charity premieres of the film. He said the government readily grant-ed charity movie premieres exemp-tions from the Group Areas Act, which among other things bars nonwhites from white movie theaters. "Due to the exceptional interest generated by the film 'Gan-dhi' and due to the great interest shown in South Africa," he said, "I have decided that permission to have the film shown to mixed-race audiences at bona fide premieres will be granted on application," The film won eight Academy Awards this week, including best film and best director for Atten-



The Attenboroughs returning to London with Oscars.

which he built the philosophy he later took to his native India. Attenborough said he thought the tone of his movie was such that it was "vital for both whites and blacks" to see it. But Shanthie Naimen Gandhi adopted in South Afoppressed." . . . Ben Kingsley, who portrayed Gandhi in the film,

returned to London from collecting his best-actor Oscar in Hollywood to give a one-man show at at the Lyric Theater in suburban London for which he will be paid the un-Oscar sum of \$225 a week Kingsley's show is based on the life of Edmund Keen, the 18th-century and Kenn, the 18th-century Shakesnearean actor.

The Spanish royal family and government officials were out in force to open a major exhibition of Salvador Dall's works, but the 78year-old artist, who is in frail health, stayed at home. The exhibition, Spain's largest tribute to its controversial Surrealist painter, was opened by King Juan Carlos accompanied by Prime Minister borough. While living in British-Felipe González and the Catalan ruled South Africa as a young law-parliament president. Jordi Pojol. yer from 1893 to 1914, Gandhi op- Dali has rarely left his eastle in Puposed the government's rules of ra- bol since his wife, Gala, died last cial separation. During this period, June. But despite fits of depression which forms the first part of the and a debilitating form of Parkin-

movie, Gandhi organized the non- son's disease, he is still painting violent civil disobedience from and several new works were on show for the first time. The exhibition, at Madrid's Museum of Contemporary Art, groups more than 400 paintings and drawings, span-ning the entire creative output of the artist from 1914 to 1983.

The Polish film director Andrzej Wajda, director of "Man of Iron," collected a \$100,000 Alexander S. Omassis award in Athens. A second need to be told they are \$100,000 award was given jointly to Prince Sadraddin Aga Khan and Europa Nostra, an international preservation federation. Wajda was chosen for his "contribution to the cause of human dignity, freedom, and social progress, and his artistic integrity in serving this cause by producing films of the highest quality." The Agn Khan, former UN high commissioner for refugees, was cited for his contribution to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful and humanitarian purposes. Europa Nostra was cited for its contribution to the "safenuary." its contribution to the "safeguard-ing of traditional urban areas and monuments and to environmental improvements."

> Italian Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani paid a "goodwill" visit to the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam Friday, in an attempt to influ-ence the museum to lead part of its collection for a major exhibition in spokesman. The museum has so far refused to lend the pictures to Italy for security reasons

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